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100 days and counting for Lee Brown

New York PC finds he must hit the ground with his feet moving

By Jacob R. Clark

In New York, residents generally agree, just about everything this side of highway repairs happens faster. Out-of-towners are often struck by the pace at which New Yorkers talk, walk, think, act — you name it! Given the Big Apple's seeming breakneck pace, then, it might be less than a shock to suggest that for the city's newest Police Commissioner — himself an "outsider" — the honeymoon is already over after 100 days in office. More to the point, it is questionable whether a honeymoon ever began.

From virtually his first day on the job as chief executive of the nation's largest police force, Commissioner Lee P. Brown has faced a withering series of incidents and crises affecting the department: A rash of police-involved civilian shootings in January and February that left at least 14 dead; attacks on police officers; an arson fire in March at an illegal Bronx social club, in which 87 people perished; a scandal involving traffic-ticket quotas; volatile, ongoing racial tensions in the city on a variety of fronts; and an abrupt, if temporary freeze on the hiring of new police officers that blunted efforts to bring manpower levels up to the authorized strength of 30,000 officers.

Crises notwithstanding, however, Brown was poised, relaxed and confident during a recent interview with LEN, held in his office on the 14th floor of One Police Plaza, where he sat at a desk once occupied by Theodore Roosevelt, who served as New York City Police Commissioner from 1895 to 1897, before going on to national fame and the Presidency.

It's more than just the New York pace that has struck the Commissioner in his first few months in office. "Clearly, one of the more obvious differences between this city and any other city is just its size," said Brown, who headed the Houston Police Department, the Atlanta Department of Public Safety and the Multnomah County (Portland), Ore., Sheriff's Department before taking on the New York assignment in January.

"The issues, the problems that exist in New York are not unlike the issues and problems in other areas. The difference would be the magnitude of the problem."

New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, taking stock of his first 100 days in office. (1:2)

To that end, Brown said he has no intention of dissolving the criticized but highly effective Tactical Narcotics Teams (TNTs), whose sweeps of drug-infested neighborhoods have netted thousands of arrests since they were formed after the 1987 assassination of a New York police officer who was guarding a witness in a drug case. In recent months, critics have charged that TNT-generated arrests are creating a nearly impenetrable logjam in other components of the criminal justice system.

"There's no internal debate about TNT. It's going to continue," maintained Brown. Increased arrests are "not a criticism of TNT" but of "other aspects of our system," he said. "TNT does a good job and we are pleased with the fact that it does provide some immediate relief to people who are suffering because of the problems of drugs."

But Brown is quick to stress that by no means are TNTs the total answer to New York's epidemic of drug use and drug-related crime. "We have to have a more comprehensive approach that involves more than law enforcement. We also should have education, prevention. We need to have adequate treatment facilities and programs to address those who are addicted.... And that involves other social institutions beyond the Police Department."

Developing such a comprehensive approach — a challenge during the best of times — is made all the more problematic these days by the fiscal crisis confronting the city. Officials have forecast a budget shortfall ranging from \$1 billion to \$2 billion, and the economic crunch forced Mayor David N.

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Crime and violence seen hitting blacks much harder

Black Americans, who constitute about one-eighth of the nation's population, suffer considerably higher rates of violent and household crime victimization than whites, and the violent crimes committed against blacks tend to be more serious than those committed against whites, according to a report from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The report, released April 22, was culled from National Crime Survey data on the rates and characteristics of crimes experienced by blacks and whites from 1979 to 1986. The NCS annually polls 50,000 U.S. households on criminal victimizations its member suffered during the prior six months, including attempted and completed crimes and incidents not reported to police.

From 1979 to 1986, the violent crime victimization rate for blacks age 12 or older was 44 per 1,000 persons, com-

pared to 34 per 1,000 whites, the report said. Blacks were victims of higher percentages of rape, robbery and aggravated assault, but whites had higher rates of simple assault and personal theft.

The NCS does not collect data on homicide, but a BJS analysis of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting data for 1986 showed that the adjusted homicide rate for blacks was nearly six times the rate for whites, or 31.2 homicides per 100,000 blacks versus 5.4 per 100,000 whites. Homicide rates were highest for black males at 52.3 per 100,000, compared to 7.9 per 100,000 white males. According to the analysis, the homicide rate for black females was 12.3 per 100,000, but only 2.9 per 100,000 for their white counterparts. Black males age 25 to 34 had the highest homicide rate with 104.3 per 100,000, followed by those age 20 to 24

who had a rate of 100 per 100,000.

"These rates were about 4.7 times higher than the rates for black females in these age groups and six to seven times higher than the rates for white males age 20 to 34," the report said.

Other findings of the report include:

• Blacks, whether male or female, suffered higher robbery rates than whites. Black males were robbed at a rate of 18 per 100,000, while white males were robbery victims at a rate of 7 per 100,000. There were 9 black female robbery victims per 100,000 compared to 4 white female robbery victims per 100,000. Robbery rates for blacks were higher than those for whites at all age, marital status and income levels.

• Blacks in inner cities had higher robbery and household burglary rates

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Welcome mat rolled out for N. Carolina drug enforcers

Marijuana growers in North Carolina, where officials estimate that \$1.5 billion worth of the illicit plant is harvested annually, might be stymied in their efforts to cultivate and harvest this year's crop as a result of a new state program that allows law enforcement to enter private lands with the owner's permission to detect and seize the crops.

Lieut. Gov. Jim Gardner and Crime Control and Public Safety Secretary Joe Dean officially announced the kick-off of Operation Marijuana Watch on April 26 to coincide with the start of the annual marijuana growing season, which runs from May to October. It is the latest effort by state and law enforcement officials to stem the cultivation of marijuana, which has surpassed tobacco to become the state's number-one cash crop. North Carolina ranks

third in the nation in marijuana production.

Gardner, as chairman of the North Carolina Drug Cabinet, is coordinating the effort with Dean, through his department's Crime Prevention Division. The effort was initiated after a businessman last year suggested a similar type of program to deter marijuana growers from using private lands as growing sites. Gardner's spokeswoman, Tina Wilson, told LEN that Operation Marijuana Watch marks the first time that property owners and the state have forged an alliance to fight marijuana squatters on private lands.

Under the program, landowners sign contracts with the state that give local and state law enforcement officials permission to enter their properties to apprehend and arrest growers or to

search for signs that marijuana is being grown on their lands. The landowners are provided with signs to be posted on their lands, which warn potential marijuana squatters that they are participating in the program. The signs also act as a signal to law enforcement officials that they may enter the land if they suspect it is being used to grow marijuana.

So far, the response has been good, said Wilson, with landowners in 98 of the state's 100 counties — representing nearly 2 million acres — participating.

"We think it's a very positive program. We see it as an aid to local law enforcement. They need all the help they can get, they've got their hands full, especially here in North Carolina. And it's a way, we feel, to get the

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Police in Vermont are searching, with little success, for a few good women

Vermont State Police officials say that despite an aggressive campaign to recruit more women to the 290-officer force, the effort has been stymied by the limited pool of qualified applicants offered by the state's small population, and by salaries that are not competitive with those of other law enforcement agencies in the state.

Currently, there are only nine female state troopers, said Lieut. Marc Metayer, an official of the Department of Public Safety's training division.

The State Police are operating under a Federal consent decree that requires 16 percent of all applicants to be female. Metayer said it "remains to be seen" whether the state will face penalties for failing to meet the Federal requirement when the consent decree expires in December, but added that the

agency will continue the effort to recruit women. An extensive radio, newspaper and TV advertising campaign has been in place for the past few years, and recruiters regularly attend job fairs and travel to college campuses of nearby states like Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island to attract applicants.

"What we've run across is that there's an opinion within society that has to be changed. We don't have a tremendous number of young women growing up with the thought of becoming police officers on their minds," said Metayer.

Vermont's small size also hampers the recruiting effort. "We have such a small population within the state that we're real hard-pressed to find a target population" of women, Metayer added.

The salaries offered to rookie trooper

ers — due to increase to \$8.01 an hour in July — haven't helped recruiting efforts either. "Usually, someone who is interested in doing this type of job and who is willing to go almost anywhere to take the job, [is] going to look for the best offer," noted Metayer. The state does not provide pay differentials for more educated officers, although it does offer tuition reimbursements to troopers who want to pursue higher education.

Applicants, who must have a high school diploma, are eligible to apply at age 19, and can begin the training and orientation process once they reach age 20, said Metayer.

Local police agencies have little more success in attracting applicants, who can generally choose where they

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What They Are Saying:

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New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, taking stock of his first 100 days in office. (1:2)

Around the Nation

Northeast

DELAWARE — The New Castle County Police Department has acquired 100 handmade teddy bears to give to children needing comfort in traumatic situations.

Corrections officials say the state has lost track of an unknown number of offenders on probation. An unidentified probation officer, whose work may have contributed to the problem, is being investigated.

MAINE — District Judge John Sheldon, in sentencing a teen-ager to three years in the shooting death of a friend, said he would get rid of his own gun, and urged other parents to do likewise. Said Sheldon: "The more handguns are available, the more kids will get killed."

MARYLAND — Two men from the Bronx, N.Y., have been named in warrants accusing them of the murder of Maryland state trooper Theodore Wolf on March 30. Eric Tirado and Francisco Rodriguez, who had been free on bail in a gun-possession case, were believed to be returning from Washington, D.C., in a stolen car when they were stopped by Wolf for speeding on Interstate 95. Officials say the pair were implicated by fingerprints found in the getaway car they abandoned a few miles from the site of the shooting.

MASSACHUSETTS — A state arbitrator has ruled that the Lawrence Police Department must reinstate officer Michael Misserville despite his admission that he used cocaine on the job. Misserville was fired last September for drug use. The city may appeal the arbitrator's ruling.

NEW JERSEY — Two police officers were among 20 people rounded up by a narcotics task force during a sweep in the affluent oceanfront community of Sea Girt. The raid is said to have broken up a cocaine and marijuana distribution ring headed by Sgt. Joseph Beaumont, 39, of Brielle, and Joseph Casale, 47, of Wall Township. Also arrested was Lieut. Robert Hindman, 37, a Wall Township resident. A State Police official said Beaumont and Hindman were "an integral part of the alleged drug operation," as well providing security for other members of the organization.

NEW YORK — The number of arrests for white-collar crimes in the state rose to 8,314 in 1988, an increase of 23 percent from 1984, state officials said this month. The conviction rate fell from 76 percent to 70 percent during the same period.

A State Supreme Court Justice has ordered that suspects must be arraigned within 24 hours of arrest or freed. Justice Brenda Soloff ruled that jailing suspects longer than 24 hours before arraignment is a violation of state law. According to the Manhattan District Attorney's office, it took an average of 41 hours to arraign prisoners last year. Soloff said defendants could be held longer than 24 hours only if prosecu-

tors provide "a satisfactory explanation" for the delay.

A nine-month study that tested nearly 950 street prostitutes in New York City last year found that a third of them were infected with the virus that causes AIDS. The results are said to indicate one of the highest rates of infection ever found among U.S. prostitutes. Of those testing positive, 73 percent said they had used intravenous drugs, and an additional 23 percent said they had sex with an intravenous drug user.

The New York City police pension board has approved a disability pension worth an estimated \$90,000 a year for former Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, who suffers from bronchial asthma. Ward retired last fall after six years as commissioner.

The state teachers' union says 1,566 criminal acts were committed against teachers and other school personnel during the first half of the 1989-1990 school year, an increase of 25 percent over the previous year. The union called for more security guards and metal detectors in the schools.

A member of the New York City Police Department's elite Emergency Service Unit was charged with criminally negligent homicide April 23 in the death of a man who suffocated while being subdued by police. Officer Anthony Kianka, a 14-year police veteran, was one of five ESU officers called to a Brooklyn precinct New Year's morning when Dane Kemp became violent in a holding cell. Kemp, who had been arrested for pistol-whipping his girlfriend, apparently suffocated as officers held him down while binding his legs and arms with Velcro restraints. An internal police inquiry into the matter has not revealed any wrongdoing on the part of Kianka, who has pleaded not guilty to the homicide charge.

RHODE ISLAND — East Providence Police Chief Anthony DeCastro was fired April 25 by City Manager Paul Lemont, who said the Police Department is out of control. Police have been protesting DeCastro's leadership since he was reinstated on April 5 following a five-month suspension.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Capt. Billy Davis, who is retiring after 25 years with the Davis County Sheriff's Department, doesn't mince words when it comes to crack cocaine, calling it the most ferocious drug he's ever seen. Duke says he has been shot at 38 times and had three contracts on his life.

Florida Police Chief A. V. Patrick says he will fight to keep his job despite an effort to oust him, led by City Councilman Harry Ludmum, a former police officer.

ARKANSAS — A sting operation by FBI agents who set up a phony salvage business has led to nine indictments and the recovery of \$1.6 million in stolen cars and other goods.

FLORIDA — Under a bill approved by the State Senate, unfounded child-abuse reports would be stricken within 30 days from the state's abuse registry. The measure was sent to the House, where a committee has approved a similar bill.

Organized-crime activity is on the rise in South Florida, police say. An estimated 600 members of 17 organized-crime families are said to regularly visit or live in Broward, Palm Beach and Dade counties, according to the Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel.

GEORGIA — Starting April 28, juvenile offenders in Lawrenceville can face a jury of their peers in Teen Court rather than risk sentencing by a juvenile court. The program is aimed at first-time offenders.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Twenty Highway Patrol cruisers have been outfitted with new dashboard computers as part of an experiment to make it easier for troopers to obtain information.

VIRGINIA — Teen-agers convicted of first-time, nonviolent offenses will soon be planting trees under the guidance of state forestry personnel. Officials said that in addition to fulfilling a community-service requirement, the program could help to curb the decline of urban forests.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Dogs will be deployed before the end of the school year to sniff out drugs at Morton High East and Morton High West in Cicero, according to the school district's president, who called the move "a good deterrent."

INDIANA — Chief Justice Randall Shepard of the Indiana Supreme Court says the state desperately needs more facilities to hold juvenile offenders. Shepard said many dangerous juveniles are returned to their parents, creating a situation bordering on "dastard."

MICHIGAN — State Chief Justice Dorothy Comstock Riley has called for a unified court system and more funding for the courts. In a speech to the Legislature, Riley said the courts should be divided into criminal, civil and other divisions.

The trial of Kimberly Hardy — among the first in the state to be charged with delivering cocaine to a baby — began in Muskegon on April 26. Muskegon and Jackson counties are the only two in the state prosecuting drug-addicted pregnant women.

OHIO — Ironton Police Chief William Ackison was suspended and barred from office earlier this month after being indicted for the theft of \$345. Ackison, a member of the police force since 1965 and the chief since 1982, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Glouster Mayor Charles Patton, 75, was arraigned April 19 on a charge of

driving under the influence. During a traffic stop, Patton's car reportedly rolled back into a state Highway Patrol cruiser, causing \$500 in damage.

Plains States

IOWA — Gov. Terry Branstad has signed into law a measure increasing the penalties for hate crimes such as cross-burnings and harassment of homosexuals. Branstad explained, "We're a state that believes in tolerance."

Des Moines police are investigating the possibility that \$750 found by second-graders near the grounds of the inner-city King Elementary School is drug money. The money was hidden in a tree. The school's principal, Larry Streymeyer, observed: "I hate to think a drug dealer would stoop so low."

SOUTH DAKOTA — Sioux Falls police are sending a bill for \$4,918.50 to the anti-abortion group Rescue the Perishing for expenses incurred in the arrests of 55 protesters earlier this month. The group had blocked the door to a doctor's office. Said Police Chief Leroy Campbell: "Why should they put on a media event and expect us to...carry them around?"

Southwest

ARIZONA — The Tohono O'odham tribe is seeking a Federal investigation into the fatal shooting that led to the dismissal of Pima County Deputy Sheriff Mark Penner. Penner is charged with second-degree murder for shooting Tyrone Childs, a tribe member, during an arrest.

No new police officers would be hired under a \$514-million budget recommended by the Tucson city manager for 1990-1991.

COLORADO — The names of 480 children murdered in the United States were listed on a "Murder Wall" displayed at the Larimer County Courthouse during National Victims Rights Week this month. The list was intended to make people aware that murder can strike any family.

The Rev. Sandra Wilson, the rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Denver, has asked parishioners to turn in guns and knives at the church. She will then hand the weapons over to the police.

OKLAHOMA — An irate Oklahoma County District Attorney Robert Macy had to be removed from the courtroom after the acquittal of six people charged with shooting at Macy's son, Deputy Sheriff Brett Macy, during a drug raid last August. The deputy was uninjured in the raid, but two other officers were hit by gunfire.

TEXAS — Police arrested 37 in a Rusk

County drug sweep that capped a month, 11-agency investigation. 7 raids also led to the seizure of drugs and cash.

U.S. and Mexican police are searching for accused drug trafficker Mario Alba Salinas Trevino and two other inmates who escaped April 15 from a privately run state prison after pulling a gun on a guard.

El Paso officials have signed an agreement with their counterparts in Mexico and New Mexico to share information on child-abuse cases in which children and abusers may have crossed state or international boundaries.

Plainview Police Officer Gilbert Garcia, 42, is in stable condition after was shot in the back following a chase. Five suspects were arrested.

Far West

OREGON — Gov. Neil Goldschmid will submit a \$15-million anti-drug plan to the Legislature in May. The program is expected to include more money for multi-agency prevention education and treatment efforts; law enforcement, and corrections.

Former correction officer Mike Grundemeyer has been removed from the ballot as the only challenger to Multnomah County Sheriff Bob Skipper in a May primary election. Officials said Grundemeyer hasn't been registered voter in the county long enough to qualify for the ballot.

WASHINGTON — This fall, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will join a drug task force that already includes the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Yakima County Sheriff Doug Blau told reporters that while the additional Federal presence will be appreciated, "I doubt that it is going to be the turning point in our war."

Coming up in LEN:
When it comes to memorializing the nation's slain law enforcement officers, Washington, D.C., will soon lose its monopoly, as a private foundation in the Midwest moves ahead with plans for a monument that will include the names of all of the honored dead.

Federal File

A roundup of criminal justice activities at the Federal level.



National Institute of Justice

Officials of the National Institute of Justice and other Justice Department agencies are now saying that epidemic use of crystal methamphetamine, or "ice," has not materialized after a year of warnings about the drug's eastward spread across the United States. "The headline should be: 'The ice age doesn't come,'" said James K. Stewart, the director of NIJ. A Justice Department study testing arrestees nationwide for drugs found that while "ice" remains popular in Hawaii and some California cities, there is no evidence that it is sweeping the nation. Other indicators, including drug arrests, hospital reports, and seizures by the Drug Enforcement Administration, also suggest that the smokable, highly addictive drug is not carving out a major share of the illicit drug market. The Justice Department's study of arrestees found no significant increase in the use of "ice" between the fourth quarter of 1988 and the fourth quarter of 1989. In San Diego, 32 percent of arrestees tested positive for amphetamine use in 1988, compared to 33 percent in 1989. In Philadelphia, the percentage of amphetamine use was 1 percent for both periods.

U.S. Coast Guard

An official at the Coast Guard's Glenview Naval Air Station in Illinois is offering air support to police departments in Lake, Cook, Du Page and Will counties in northern Illinois and northern Indiana, and is planning eventually to extend the same service to every law enforcement agency within 120 miles of Chicago. "In a spirit of cooperation, we're offering our two helicopters to local police chiefs," said Cmdr. Glenn O'Brien, who heads the Coast Guard's helicopter unit at the Glenview base. "I'm telling the chiefs that we could be valuable to them in numerous police investigations, including searches for missing children, snowmobilers, hunters and people with Alzheimer's disease." Coast Guard assistance may also be provided for aerial photography of crime scenes, accidents and disasters, transporting injured persons from remote areas, and spotting marijuana fields. "If someone is growing marijuana in the middle of a cornfield, we can spot it easily," said O'Brien, who has been attending meetings of police chiefs' associations in the Lake Michigan area to publicize his offer.

The White House

President Bush has signed a law ordering the Justice Department to conduct a five-year statistical study of crimes motivated by racial, ethnic, religious or sexual prejudice. The National Hate Crimes Statistics Act was strongly supported by the Administration and passed by wide margins in both houses of Congress. The study mandated by the act will help policy-makers and law enforcement officials to determine whether they need to change law or procedures to deal with hate crimes, Administration officials said. "The faster we can find out about these hideous crimes, the faster we can track down the bigots who commit them," the President said in signing the measure.

U.S. Supreme Court

In a 6-3 ruling, the Court ruled April 18 that states can make it a crime to possess pornographic pictures of minors, even in the privacy of a home. The ruling upholds an Ohio law said to be the toughest child-pornography law in the country. The law makes it a crime to possess a photograph of a nude minor unless the picture had an artistic, medical or other proper purpose; the minor was a child of the defendant; the defendant had the consent of the minor's parents or guardian to possess the photo. The law's definition of nudity includes buttocks, breast or pubic area with less than a full opaque covering as well as covered male genitals in a "discernibly turgid state." In writing for the Court majority, Justice Byron White said criminalizing the possession of such materials is the only way to attack an industry that has gone underground to avoid prosecution. Eighteen states are said to have child-pornography statutes similar to Ohio's.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FBI agents are scrambling for leads to learn the source of 10 plastic drums stuffed with an estimated \$20 million in cash, which were dug up near Vega Baja, Puerto Rico, by local residents who promptly went on conspicuous spending sprees. Local police and Federal officials believe that the money was hidden by a drug ring that used Puerto Rico as a transshipment point for cocaine bound from South America to the United States. As FBI agents combed the streets seeking answers to questions raised by the hidden booty, residents have tended to deny any knowledge of the money. Said one Vega Baja resident, "Let me tell you, if I found \$2 million, you'd never know about it." The FBI is withholding official comment on the buried treasure, saying only that the investigation is continuing.

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FBI undercover probe may be a victim of its own success

Sentencing for a key associate of the Medellin drug cartel, due to take place April 24, has been postponed by a Federal judge in Florida until June, but the undercover FBI investigation that snared him and scores of others may be put on hold indefinitely, officials say, because cartel efforts to thwart law enforcement are becoming more sophisticated and because of a lack of funds that would allow the FBI to carry out large-scale investigations.

Operation Cat-com, or "catch communications," resulted in the arrest of Luis Linares, a Colombian national with close ties to Medellin drug trafficker Pablo Escobar, and at least 68 other people, 56 of whom have pleaded guilty to Federal drug charges. Authorities say those charged had ties to at least seven Colombian drug rings operating within U.S. borders.

Law enforcement experts say Operation Cat-com was one of the most successful undercover operations ever conducted against South American drug traffickers. But the unraveling of the seven cocaine rings is just a "drop in the bucket," say authorities, who estimate there are now more than 200 U.S.-based drug-trafficking groups that are connected to Latin American drug lords.

FBI closed down the operation after the arrests, and bureau officials said in a New York Times report that the investigation could not be done today because the agency has not received enough funds to duplicate the effort.

The bureau was allotted \$6.5 million in funds for undercover operations for the current fiscal year, while the Pentagon's anti-drug budget approaches \$1 billion.

At the same time that funds for such operations are being frozen or reduced, Bush Administration officials are trumpeting the success of Operation Cat-com and using it for a model for other law enforcement and intelligence-gathering agencies, emphasizing the operation's low-visibility approach and its use of sources of information that resulted in significant long-term results.

William Baker, head of the FBI's Criminal Division, said the bureau is able to investigate fewer than half of the groups it has identified since Operation Cat-com, partly because of a lack of funds for undercover operations, but also because "the cartels are getting more sophisticated in their reactions to investigations."

Baker told the Times that no additional funds were allocated this year to carry out intensive undercover operations like Cat-com and he has been forced to limit or curtail such probes. Even so, Baker described efforts to curtail drug-smuggling as an "uphill fight...but it's a hill worth climbing."

"The FBI is onto something good," said Bruce M. Barnes of the Office of National Drug Control Policy during a hearing last September by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. The operation also received

praise from the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, Sen. William V. Roth Jr. (R-Del.), who lauded the low-key approach utilized by the FBI over the "bang-and-bust tactics" employed by other law enforcement groups.

But critics say such operations have little effect on drug operations in the long term. Arnold Trebach, president of the Drug Policy Foundation, said that the ingenuity displayed by the FBI in carrying out operations like Cat-com is wasted because they have "little long-term impact on drug traffic or user patterns." Others criticized the FBI's payment of more than \$160,000 to a Colombian-born businessman who was a key informant in the operation and who allowed the FBI to use his Hialeah, Fla., electronics shop, a meeting place for drug traffickers and their associates, as a surveillance center.

Despite the operation's possible shortcomings in curtailing drug-smuggling activities in the long term, bureau officials say the effort allowed them to glean previously unknown information about the organization and workings of the Colombian cocaine cartels. Before the operation, Federal officials knew little about the structure of the cartels, except for who ran them. But surveillance, recorded phone calls and interviews of suspects apprehended during Cat-com and similar operations have allowed authorities to construct an

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Putting the knock on drug users:

Police try hand at referrals

Patrol and narcotics officers in New Haven, Conn., were busy knocking on doors during April in certain neighborhoods known as drug-trafficking hotspots, but they weren't making arrests or seeking witnesses to crimes. Instead, they were trying to convince suspected drug users and dealers to seek treatment by offering them information on programs available in the New Haven area.

The idea for the program came from Police Chief Nicholas Pastore, the department's former chief of detectives who assumed command of the agency earlier this year. Since becoming chief, Pastore has explored ways of bringing a proactive, community-oriented policing style to the department, and the door-knocking campaign is just one more way to bring that about, said spokeswoman Judith Mangillo.

Officers, armed with treatment-program information, took to the streets and offered it to people identified as drug users or sellers through information gleaned from informants, drug hotlines or police intelligence. Information received from responses to a recent direct-mail drive in which police asked New Haven residents to supply them with tips on neighborhood drug activity also figured in the campaign. [See LEN, Feb. 28, 1990.]

No arrests were made during the effort, said Mangillo, and the department received some criticism about that, but police officials maintained that the program was intended as a form of community outreach.

"It's not that we were looking the other way and not making arrests. We did not establish any type of immunity

situation. We were doing it for the purposes of just reaching out to the community, to talk to them, and to say that we do care, and we would like [them] to get treatment," said Mangillo, adding that the decision to seek treatment "was totally voluntary on their part."

Referrals were made to the APT Foundation, which offers a variety of substance-abuse treatment programs to New Haven area residents, and to sev-

eral other local facilities. APT officials noted a "significant" rise in queries about treatment programs immediately after the police campaign began. Rita Watson, APT's director of education and policy, told LEN that a new clinic to treat cocaine addicts opened late this month, and of the 96 slots available, nearly half had been filled immediately following the community-outreach effort by police. She estimated that about

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Growing Georgia city issues a call for reserves

A Georgia police department's decision to set up a 10-member auxiliary police unit in an effort to save money has rankled the state's chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, and while police officials say the volunteer officers will receive training commensurate to that received by full-time officers, the director of the state's ACLU said she remains "skeptical" about the move.

The controversy began earlier in April when police and city officials in Duluth, about 30 miles northwest of Atlanta, announced that the City Council had approved plans by the Police Department to set up a unit of auxiliary officers who would be permitted to carry firearms after completing a required 240-hour training course. Successful completion of training would give members of the unit the status of certified police officers under the mandate of the state Peace Officers

Standards and Training Board.

Police officials emphasized that the officers would receive the same training required of any full-time Georgia police officer and must complete the 240-hour training block successfully before they would be issued firearms or allowed to take on patrol duties without the presence of a field training officer.

Capt. Don Woodruff, commander of the department's Uniformed Division, told LEN he believed the objections stemmed from "misinformation" and added that there had been "no full disclosure of the facts by the news media" about how the auxiliary officers would be trained.

"The auxiliary police will be screened, brought on board and trained the same way as we would any regular full-time police officer," said Woodruff, who is also a training officer.

"They have to be certified by Geor-

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People and Places

Shipping out

Annapolis, Md., Police Chief John C. Schmitt will end a 36-year law enforcement career when he steps down as head of the 101-officer agency on July 1, but city officials deny that the 60-year-old police executive was forced out because of allegations that he mishandled racial issues in the department.

Schmitt announced his resignation on April 21, signaling an end to a 10-year career as head of the department.

The Washington Post reported that Schmitt had been criticized by Annapolis residents and city officials for his handling of racial incidents in the department, which has been lambasted for repeatedly failing to meet requirements of a 1984 Justice Department consent decree ordering it to employ and promote more minority and female police officers.

Last year, Schmitt decided to place two popular black narcotics officers on desk duty while the department investigated them for alleged violations of departmental procedures. The move brought charges by the Maryland Legislative Black Caucus that the pair were being discriminated against, and the officers' supporters picketed City Hall earlier this month in protest.

Mayor Alfred A. Hopkins, who appeared with Schmitt at a news conference to announce the police chief's resignation, said charges that Schmitt is racist were "patently untrue." He characterized Schmitt as "a tough cop, the kind of officer we need." The Post reported that Hopkins also voiced discontent over the way the department is managed.

The city will pay Schmitt a bonus, but did not reveal how much he will receive, the paper said.

City Administrator Michael Mallinoff denied that Schmitt had been

forced out, saying that Schmitt had indicated several months ago that he wanted to retire as soon as he became eligible for a pension.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police will aid Annapolis city officials in the search for Schmitt's replacement.

No change for Penny

The first woman to head a major American police department has said she will take her sex-discrimination case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary after a Federal jury rejected her claim that she was unfairly forced out of office in 1986.

"We are in this for the long haul. We are not going away," said former Portland, Ore., Police Chief **Penny Harrington** at a news conference on April 16. "I have never backed down from a fight for equality and fairness, and I don't intend to start now."

Harrington, 49, who now works as an administrator for the California State Bar Association, said she would appeal



Penny Harrington

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had left her with little support in the department and had damaged officer morale.

In her suit, Harrington claimed she was the subject of public hearings before the commission only because she was the nation's first woman police chief. She also contended that she was never informed her job could be in jeopardy when Clark formed the commission.

The former chief also claimed the commission hearings had damaged her reputation and made it impossible for her to continue her law enforcement career, but the jury rejected the claims after a three-week trial presided over by U.S. District Court Judge **Helen Frye**.

Harrington said she believed that Frye made procedural errors in applying the law to her case.

Class act

A Utah Highway Patrol lieutenant who is scheduled to deliver the valedictorian at Southern Utah State College commencement exercises in June will stay on with the agency, where he has worked for the past 14 years, and said he hoped to continue his education because it "fits perfectly with law enforcement."

College officials announced the selection of Scott T. Duncan, 38, as valedictorian of this year's graduating class, whose commencement exercises will be held on June 2 in Cedar City.

Apart from his unsurpassed academic achievement, what sets Scott apart from his fellow graduates is that he is a 14-year veteran of the Utah Highway Patrol who supervises 21 troopers assigned to Beaver, Iron, Millard and Washington counties.

Duncan will receive a bachelor's degree in political science but said he has no plans to enter the political arena or become a professor. Instead, he will continue his policing career and expects his minor in police science to aid his duties.

"I have every intention of staying with the Highway Patrol," said Duncan, who is the father of four children. "My education fits in perfectly with law enforcement." Duncan indicated he would continue pursuing his education, a goal he began working toward when he and his family moved to Cedar City in 1983.

The jury of three men and three women ruled against Harrington on March 16 in a suit in which she claimed she was denied due process and other rights when Clark appointed a special review commission that recommended she be removed as police chief in 1986.

Harrington resigned after serving only 18 months as chief. She had worked her way up the ranks of the Portland Police Bureau and during her career there had brought 43 sex-discrimination complaints against the 758-officer agency.

The review commission, headed by former U.S. Attorney Sidney Lezak, examined complaints that Harrington's reorganization of the agency's vice squad had led to an increase in drug trafficking. It also investigated allegations that Harrington's husband Gary, a Portland police officer, had tipped off a Portland restaurant owner that he was the target of a drug investigation.

The commission found that Harrington's unyielding management style

The Utah Highway Patrol named Duncan "Patrolman of the Year" in 1986, and he was honored by the Utah Department of Public Safety in 1986 for distinguished service.

Campaign malpractice

FBI investigators who arrested Georgia's first black county police chief on drug charges April 25 say he planned to use the profits from drug sales to finance his campaign for sheriff.

Green County Police Chief Lawrence Briscoe, 35, who last year led a series of high-profile drug raids, was arrested at his courthouse office by agents from the FBI and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation three weeks after he allegedly began setting up the drug deal with an FBI operative.

"Briscoe commented to the corroborating witness that he intended to run for sheriff of Greene County, Ga., in 1992 and needs \$30,000 for his campaign," wrote FBI agent Ed Walker in a sworn affidavit. The Athens, Ga., Daily News reported that Briscoe and Walker met four times between April 5 and April 11 to set up the deal.

Briscoe allegedly told the agent that while he sell drugs himself, he had a "boy" who could "get rid of it" for him, the affidavit said.

"Briscoe said the 'boy' was an individual who operates a 'club' for Briscoe. Briscoe said this person is ex-military and a resident of Woodville," a nearby town, the affidavit added.

"He had a good future, but he wanted to get to the top too fast," said Williams. "He had a wonderful opportunity to be a complete failure."

The deal was sealed on April 17 when Briscoe met the FBI operative in a nightclub parking lot and handed over an undisclosed amount of cash in return for two wrapped packages containing cocaine and marijuana. Briscoe stashed the packages under the seats of his car and FBI and GBI agents immediately confiscated the parcels and the cash.

Because Briscoe was arrested in DeKalb County, it took law enforcement agents nearly a week to clear jurisdictional hurdles and formally charge him in Greene County, about 50 miles east of Atlanta.

"What a week — he knew he was going to get arrested," said Carey Williams, publisher of the Herald-Journal, a newspaper in Greene County.

After his arrest, Briscoe was transported to Macon, where U.S. Magistrate Claude Hicks released him on a \$25,000 bond. He faces a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison if convicted on all charges. Greene County commissioners have suspended Briscoe with pay.

Briscoe, a seven-year law enforcement veteran, was appointed chief in 1987, and gained a reputation as a maverick drug fighter, pushing county officials to provide more funds for anti-drug operations. Commissioners set up a contingency fund to pay for investigations, salary increases and overtime, after one member noted that Briscoe's efforts had resulted in the arrests of "some big fish as far as drug dealers go."

"He had a good future, but he wanted to get to the top too fast," said Williams. "He had a wonderful opportunity to be a complete failure."

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New questions swirl around DNA testing

By Ordway P. Burden

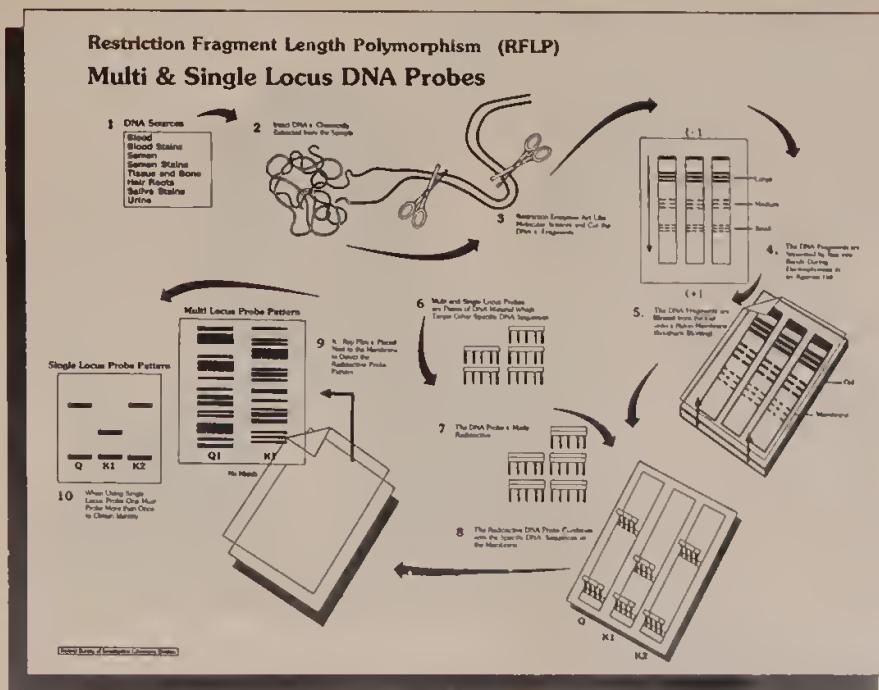
It is a wise man who remembers Ben Franklin's comment that nothing is certain in this world but death and taxes.

Take DNA "fingerprinting," for example. A year ago, DNA fingerprinting was being trumpeted as the greatest advance in forensic science in this century (which it may be) and as a virtually infallible method of identifying criminal suspects (which it may not be). Now some molecular biologists are saying, "Whoa! Slow down. Let's take a closer look at the technique before we put such trust into it."

They can point to paternity cases in which one private DNA lab reported positively that a certain man was the father by astronomically high odds, and another said he was not, again by astronomical odds. Obviously, somebody goofed.

The theory of DNA fingerprinting is not in question. It is based on the scientifically accepted fact that every individual has a unique genetic makeup (except identical twins, who share the same genes). Theoretically, then, by analyzing a small specimen of blood, semen, saliva, bone or even a hair follicle, forensic science can pinpoint an individual with precision varying from one chance of error in 80,000 to one in 9 million. Some researchers have claimed even higher levels of accuracy, running into the billions, if enough tests are conducted.

The theory has collided with the reality that DNA testing is not as easy as ABC. The technique involves the use of enzymes to break down the deoxyribonucleic acid molecule into its four basic building blocks, or nucleotides. The pieces are placed in a gel and exposed to an electric field, causing them to move and line up in bands according to their electrical charge and size. The result, on a photographic plate, looks like a fuzzy bar code, which in theory, is unique to one person. One difficulty, however, is that it is very



A schematic rendering of the laboratory procedure for analyzing DNA samples. (Courtesy FBI)

hard to measure precisely the distance between bands to make a positive match with another specimen. Another problem is "band-shifting" — the fact that DNA fragments move at different rates in the gel at different times. Finally, it makes a difference what population is being studied. The chance that a DNA match would be close between two people who were both born in the same isolated, inbred town would be higher than for two people selected at random from the whole United States.

DNA test evidence has been admitted in about 150 cases in U.S. courts. It has been thrown out three times, in each case because of questions about the quality of the tests or whether sufficient tests were done. In no case was the

validity of the DNA theory at issue.

To dispel the uncertainty over testing methods, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment is studying the process. A spokeswoman said Congress will probably get the results this spring. A committee of the National Academy of Sciences is also examining DNA testing procedures.

Meanwhile, scientists in law enforcement crime labs are confident that DNA testing, if it's done right, yields valid results. One of the leaders in the field, Enrico Tognoni, head of the Forensic Science Division of the Washoe County (Reno), Nev., Sheriff's Department, said, "I feel very comfortable saying that most of the members of the criminalistics section of the American

Academy of Forensic Sciences have taken the position that the DNA technique is reliable, if done properly." Tognoni is a member of the academy's board of directors.

A molecular biologist and a criminalist have been doing practice tests and making population studies for the past year. "I want to be sure we have it down well before we do our first court case," Tognoni said.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation also is convinced of the value of DNA testing and is busily analyzing samples for police agencies around the country. John W. Hicks, assistant FBI director in charge of the bureau's Laboratory Division, reported that the DNA unit had dealt with evidence in more

than 500 rape and homicide cases.

"The crime scene evidence was matched with the primary suspect in 43 percent of those cases," he said. "Perhaps more significant, in 23 percent of those cases, the primary suspect was excluded as the depositor of the biological evidence at the crime scene."

The FBI's DNA analysis procedures have been generally praised by scientists, and Hicks has no fear of challenges to the FBI's conclusions in matching DNA specimens. "We are satisfied," he said, "that DNA testing, performed by competent, properly trained personnel can provide reliable results that meet the needs of the criminal justice system and satisfy the requirements of the courts."

Some molecular biologists are not so sure. The New York Times asked several of them if they would be willing to have their DNA fingerprints taken if they were accused of a crime they did not commit. Most said they would not. One, Dr. Raymond White of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Salt Lake City, said he would, "provided that I could test it myself and help them interpret the result." That's not exactly a resounding vote of confidence.

But even in the present state of scientific skepticism, DNA tests are useful in clearing suspects in criminal investigations. There is evidently no chance that an innocent person's DNA would match that of the real criminal. So while some scientists are urging caution in accepting DNA evidence when a crime lab reports a positive match, they would not denounce when the match is negative.

(*Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, NJ 07675. Seymour F. Malkin, executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.*)

Get the point?

LAPD gets the OK for hollow-nose ammo

The Los Angeles Police Commission on April 17 unanimously approved a request by Police Chief Daryl F. Gates to allow city police officers to switch to the use of hollow-point ammunition, and an official of the policy-making board told LEN that the decision sparked little of the public outcry that characterized the issue when Gates first suggested the change in 1988.

Opposition to the change focused on the effects of the hollow-point bullet, which tends to mushroom and flatten out once it hits its target. Critics say this characteristic caused more damaging injuries that could result in deaths. But police officials said that because the bullet tends not to pass through its target, the chances for ricochets that might hit innocent bystanders are greatly reduced.

The bullet has been in use by police on a trial basis since May 1988 and police officials said their analysis shows that the incidence of "through and throughs" decreased with the use of the hollow-point bullets. In 1987, there were 36 "through and throughs," or 37.5 percent of the 96 rounds hitting suspects that were fired in 48 police-in-

volved shootings in which the old bullets were used. In 1989, 28 such incidents were recorded, or 25.7 percent of the 109 rounds that were fired in 53 shootings using the hollow-point bullet.

Officials also noted a decrease in fatalities, from 16 in 1987 to 15 in 1989. Figures for 1988 were not used because the hollow-point bullets were used during only part of that year.

"There's no empirical data to necessarily suggest that the rounds cause more damage [to the body]," said Cmdr. Frank Piersol of the Police Commission. He added that the "myth" of the "cavitation theory" — that such bullets cause greater injury trauma — has been disproved by the department's own research as well as by outside analysts.

Piersol said the department wanted to make the switch to ensure public safety because the traditional ammunition maintained enough velocity after passing through a target to pose a "significant danger to either other officers, innocent bystanders or other members of the community."

"It is our belief that a hollow-point round, upon striking some object, would

expand and the energy would dissipate — and it would prevent yet another incident of somebody possibly being hit by one of these rounds," Piersol added.

Piersol noted that scientific studies have disproved the notion that hollow-point bullets cause more serious injuries. While there is an expansion of the projectile on impact, penetration occurs "to a lesser degree" than that of traditional ammunition, and the resulting damage to the body "was not sig-

nificantly different."

Joe Hicks, a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, told LEN that a lively public debate on the issue occurred at the time Gates' request was made public, centering on public safety and "code of ethics" concerns about the use of the bullets against small-time criminals and fleeing suspects.

But Hicks said the ACLU does not plan legal action against the Police Commission's decision. "We do not

think there are any rights necessarily being violated by [the bullet's] use that would call into question this organization throwing some resources behind some legal activity and we have not done that," he said.

"We are not anti-police and do not want to see the police put into jeopardy at all," said Hicks. "It was merely a community debate and discussion around the wisdom of a police agency, as opposed to criminals, utilizing these kinds of bullets."

Pilot project gives whole new meaning to 'training' for accident-conscious Iowa troopers

Iowa State Patrol officials plan to expand a pilot program aimed at reducing the number of car-train accidents, in which a state trooper armed with a video camera rode in the engine of a train and videotaped motorists bypassing railroad crossing signals to beat the train across the tracks, while an officer lying in wait nearby stopped the vehicle and issued a citation to the violator.

The experiment in Sioux City in March resulted in 36 citations to motor-

ists in only 90 minutes, but more importantly, it has increased awareness about the dangers of ignoring safety signals at railroad crossings.

"We did make the citizens of Sioux City more aware of railroad crossings and the potential dangers thereof, which is the goal of the whole program," said Sgt. Frank Fisher of the patrol's Safety Education Division.

The "Trooper on Train" program has been used in other states, but this is

the first time it was attempted in Iowa, said Sgt. Gary Hoskins, who with fellow trooper Charles Gambell carried out the project with assistance from the Sioux City-based Burlington Northern Railroad. Hoskins, who is assigned to State Police District 13 in Mount Pleasant, and Gambell plan to replicate the project in Burlington and Fairfield in the near future.

Burlington Northern Railroad officials
Continued on Page 15

Lee Brown is a man on the go in New York

Continued from Page 1

Dinkins to postpone the hiring of nearly 2,000 police officers a few days after taking office in January. Such delays in hiring and training have a direct and immediate impact on the Police Department, which is losing officers and supervisors at the rate of 200 a month, leaving it with a current sworn strength of about 25,500.

Brown says the situation is a "deja vu" for him because he commanded the Houston police during an oil-industry slump that hit the city and its police force hard.

"So we look at how do you manage a police department with all of those demands, such as drugs, crime, violence and fear increasing, and under anyone's stretch of the imagination, not having what we would like to have in terms of resources to be responsive to those concerns. That's really the challenge that confronts us right now," he said.

Brown said the "toughest" issue he had to deal with after taking command was the March arson fire at the Happy Land social club in the Bronx, which claimed 87 lives. In the days after the tragedy, Brown shored up enforcement efforts against illegal clubs operating in potential firetraps. The move put added stress on the department's manpower capabilities, and the NYPD was criticized for not aggressively enforcing ordinances banning such clubs.

The social-club conflagration may

have been the toughest issue, but it was by no means the first. Before Brown ever raised his right hand to be sworn in, the city was already reeling from report after report of police-involved shootings, which by March had left at least 14 civilians dead. Brown scrambled to maintain public confidence in the department, setting up a five-member Firearms Review Committee to reassess policies and practices regarding the use of deadly force. The panel's findings are expected in June, he said.

"We are very much concerned about the loss of lives...and we are more concerned when that occurs as a result of police action," said Brown, who added that the number of instances in which deadly force was used has decreased in the past few months, "and it's our prayer that we don't have any more [civilian deaths]."

Brown said the review committee is looking at "everything we do centering around firearms — our policy, our practices and procedures, our overall training, as well as our investigations." Officers involved in shootings that result in death or serious injury are now removed from street patrols, a move that Brown said is not punitive but is aimed at aiding departmental investigations, allowing the officer to seek counseling, and perhaps more importantly, "relieving the tension of the community." The department has also instituted a new training regimen that will expose all patrol officers to "new techniques that



Lee P. Brown, seen here at his office in Houston police headquarters shortly after his appointment as New York Police Commissioner was announced in December 1989. (Wide World Photo)

came about as a result of critiquing previous shootings," he added.

A citywide "human-relations training program" also was begun that gears its efforts toward the needs and conditions that exist in each individual precinct. Brown also announced the start of a policy of steady shift assignments, replacing the traditional rotating tours, so that officers "get to know the community and the people there...and the people get to know the officers."

The new approaches jibe with Brown's longstanding advocacy of the community-oriented policing philosophy, which he is eager to apply to the New York Police Department on a broad scale. The Commissioner noted that New York has "been in the forefront in pioneering new concepts for years," including the Community Patrol Officer Program (C-POP), "so there's a good compatibility with this culture and what I believe in as far as policing's concerned."

"My job is not so much to come in and turn the ship around, but to make sure that the ship continues in the direction that is working, compatible with the direction I would want it to go in the first place," said Brown, who is the first non-New Yorker to head the city's Police Department in more than 20 years.

Brown said he sees community policing applied more broadly to New York through the expansion of existing programs such as C-POP and by making the concept "the dominant style of policing for the city." The long-term effort will include reassessing recruitment, training, and other police functions.

Instead,

he observed,

the police

should emphasize prevention programs.

"The statistics point out the need to sharpen our focus in law enforcement so we are not looking at the surface of these problems, but taking a more in-depth and comprehensive look which brings to the surface a recognition of the source of some of these social maladies. If we're going to be successful, we've got to find a way to stop or prevent people, particularly our young, from turning to crime, and that would help to reduce the number of victims."

All-Out, as the effort has been dubbed, "is to increase the visibility of cops on the street," Brown said.

The budgetary constraints have forced the department to review how manpower is utilized, and Brown said the NYPD is analyzing "the whole concept of differential police response to determine if we can handle police demands in a different way — not provide less service, but the same service in a different manner." An estimated 70 percent of a New York patrol officer's time is spent responding to calls for service.

"We will just have to set priorities, recognizing what our first priority has to be," he added.

Police service delivery and manpower issues are undercurrents in another proposal that landed on Brown's desk shortly after he took office: the long-debated consolidation of the NYPD and the city's large housing and transit police forces. In recent months, unions representing housing and transit officers have grown increasingly vocal in their demands for merger, and the issue, which resurfaces in the city from time to time, now appears headed for resolution. Brown said he was near to presenting his review of the issue to Mayor Dinkins, but would not discuss his view of the matter.

"Before I make any pronouncements about what position I take, I will report it to the Mayor first," he said.

All of these actions are part of a complete assessment of the department that is now in progress the aid of the New York Police Foundation, said Brown, who took a similarly deliberate approach in the early stages of his tenure in Houston.

"In the process of doing that, we will identify where we want to go in the future, and part of that would be to develop a set of values — things we believe in, things that are important for the New York City Police Department — and use those values to guide us into the future. Coming out of all of this will be a strategic planning process...where we can regularly take a look at ourselves, what we need to do in conjunction with the resources that we have to do it, [and] where we can influence and determine our own future, rather than being reactive to events as they come up," he stated.

Brown said he has adapted well to the hectic pace of life in New York and has been spending much time "getting around and meeting people, hearing what they're concerns are, sharing with them my vision for the department." He also has been visiting all of the department's 75 precincts and numerous specialized commands.

"So it's a full plate, and that means I'm out Saturday and Sunday, just as I am on the weekdays. Anything that extracurricular takes a second place to my responsibilities here for New York City," he said.

BJS study paints 'depressing' picture of black victimization

Continued from Page 1

According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, as of July 1, 1989, blacks made up 12.4 percent of the U.S. population, or 30.7 million of the total population of 248.7 million.

Hubert Williams, president of the Police Foundation, called the findings of the BJS report "depressing...but not new."

"We are well aware of the problems within the black community — the plight of people being preyed upon by criminals. This has been something of long duration and it's become more exacerbated with the use of crack," said Williams, a nationally noted black police leader and former police director of Newark, N.J.

The prevalence of black victims "reminds us that law enforcement will never be able to solve all of these problems alone, and that we need a broader approach — one that includes employment opportunities, skill development, training for young kids. The time has passed — or should have passed — where the primary emphasis for the police is to get tougher and tougher with enforcement," said Williams.

Instead, he observed, the police should emphasize prevention programs. "The statistics point out the need to sharpen our focus in law enforcement so we are not looking at the surface of these problems, but taking a more in-depth and comprehensive look which brings to the surface a recognition of the source of some of these social maladies. If we're going to be successful, we've got to find a way to stop or prevent people, particularly our young, from turning to crime, and that would help to reduce the number of victims."

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Conference looks at a few anti-crack success stories

Spurred into action by the extent to which the crack epidemic has decimated black communities, nearly 2,000 participants gathered in San Francisco April 26-29 to examine the effect of crack cocaine on black families and neighborhoods, explore "Afrocentric" approaches to treating addiction, and foster renewal for black communities.

The conference was co-chaired by the Rev. Cecil Williams, a black clergyman whose efforts against crack, through his Glide Memorial Church, have received nationwide recognition. In February, Williams and 700 supporters marched through a drug-plagued San Francisco housing project to protest the proliferation of crack. Subsequently, church members set up recovery programs that have resulted in a marked decline in crime in the project, police say.

"It is time to engage in the rebirth of men, women and children who have been overcome and overwhelmed by drug addiction," said Williams. "The loss of life, the loss of spirit, the loss of values, the loss of families and friends is a signal and a warning that we who meet at this conference must in fact focus on faith and resistance."

It is not enough to refer to the current campaign against drugs as a war, Williams said. "We have a responsibility to see this as a war on addiction. It is the demand side of this issue on which we must focus and for which we must find solutions," said the clergyman, who believes the "major tasks" of the 1990's will be to bring "renewal, rebirth and recovery" to communities plagued by the proliferation of crack.

The conference, the second of its type to be held on crack cocaine, was designed as a model response to the genocidal threat of crack abuse. The first, in 1989, led to the establishment of a network of community-based Crack Task Forces in 30 U.S. cities, which offer information and resources on crack addiction and treatment, and spun off into a series of local and regional conferences on crack use.

This year, the conference focused on several prevention and treatment programs that were held up as models for success.

Facts on Crack, a program of Glide Memorial Church, offers a crack hotline and has counselors available to crack addicts 14 hours a day. It also includes programs for teenagers to dissuade them from getting involved in drugs, and a daily open-mike meeting that allows addicts to tell their stories to those who might be at risk for crack use. There are programs designed for female crack users and for families affected by the addiction of a loved one, as well as job-skills training seminars. The church is also at the forefront of efforts to stem the spread of AIDS among crack users, a group that medical experts say is the fastest-growing group of AIDS victims.

"We need more programs like this," said Diana Starnes, a recovering addict, of the Glide program. "You could put us in jail, but if we don't get instruction to reprogram ourselves, we'll get back out with the same state of mind."

Lee Brown-Corbin, who chairs the

National Black Association Council in Pomona, Calif., told of a prevention program offered by the council to youth at high risk for drug abuse. The program, which is funded by the U.S. Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, consists of an in-school alcohol and drug prevention curriculum that is "specifically African-American in nature," the development of youth forums, and input from parents and the community, said Brown-Corbin.

"What is unique about this particular curriculum is that we have aimed it at our babies," said Brown-Corbin. "We have to get them specific information at a very early age. The things we look at in terms of curriculum points are disseminating information, self-esteem, and dealing with self-concepts. We asked our little kids, 'What are some of the things that would make you feel good about yourself?'"

In the council's Rites of Challenge program, children compile resumes about themselves titled "These are the kinds of things that I've done in my life." Said Brown-Corbin: "The things we adults would find very mundane, the children become very excited about, particularly those tasks for which they were paid. It was a form of recognition."

Brown-Corbin added that the youth forums aid in developing self-esteem because youngsters plan and present the seminars in their communities. "We say, 'You are the most intelligent, creative people in the universe. Anything you want to do, you can do.'"

Patricia Keenan of San Francisco's Bayview Hunter's Point Foundation suggested that the contemporary problem of purging the crack cravings of addicts might be helped through the use of acupuncture, a 4,000-year-old treatment method. Keenan said acupuncture "works on the physical, spiritual and emotional levels" and is used not only to cure crack addictions, but also to treat heroin addicts and alcoholics. "The first thing acupuncture does is make the person calm and clear enough to think in a different way. It relieves the cravings and withdrawal symptoms," she said.

Acupuncture can rid the addict of his craving for crack in a remarkably short time, with little of the pain and discomfort that characterizes withdrawal from other narcotics, said Keenan.

"Crack is the easiest physical detoxification. Using acupuncture, within three days the withdrawal symptoms are gone, which means people can begin the process of recovery," she said.

Acupuncture treatment of addicts is usually done in group sessions, noted Keenan, and this is done for several reasons. "New people who come in are terrified of having these bizarre needles stuck in their ears," said Keenan. "They see their contemporaries having it done and think, 'It can't be that bad. They look comfortable.'" The group approach also allows for more social interaction to take place and allows patients in the group to take on leadership roles that improve self-esteem, she added.

Stephanie Smith was a recovering

Continued on Page 15

Making The Case: Fewer ruffled feathers from felony filing friction

By Stephen Goldsmith

On a recent Saturday night, vice officers conducting a surveillance observed a street robbery and beating in front of a tavern and arrested the six participants. The following Monday morning, a detective of the Indianapolis Police Department brought to the Prosecutor's Office paperwork concerning the weekend robbery arrests. He left with only three cases filed, because, according to the screener, the other three suspects were observers, not participants.

An Insider's Look at Police/Prosecutor Relations

Second in a series.

That detective experienced exactly what many other police officers across the county find — only 50 percent of the felony arrests presented to district attorneys result in case filings. It is no wonder, then, that the felony screening process results in more friction between police and prosecutors than perhaps any other single area.

District attorneys use their substantial discretion at screening to control the valve between arrest and prosecution, rationing finite court time and system resources by deciding which cases should be pursued. Police complain about arbitrary screening decisions that result in "guilty" felons going free, without even the opportunity of convincing a judge or jury of guilt; judges complain about overly-aggressive prosecutors filling court calendars with weak cases; and prosecutors incessantly complain about the quality of arrests. From this perspective, a screening lawyer is always in a no-win situation, but must police, prosecutors and the system suffer in the same way?

The answer is "no"; yet today, most cities still do not view the felony-filing decision point as a juncture ripe for the opportunity to learn through a collaborative process. Some tension remains inevitable as police concentrate on arrests and clearances and prosecutors focus on convictions. Nevertheless, practical proposals can improve the relationship and the fight against crime.

Do Not Equate "Turndowns" with Failure

Too often, policy makers assume that arrests without felony filings represent, by themselves, a police or prosecutor failure. Assuming probable cause for the arrest, failure to file does not necessarily equate to a police mistake. Arresting a person on probable cause may very well help protect a victim and reduce the likelihood of repeat criminal behavior, even without conviction.

Generally with felonies, the more arrests that lead to convictions, the better. Nonetheless, because the arrest "probable cause standard" is lower than the court "beyond-a-reasonable-doubt standard," turndowns will occur frequently when the latter standard (or something similar) is applied at screening. Therefore, a turndown may not fairly be interpreted as a mistake.

Overall, a more fruitful approach for policy makers in determining "success" is to watch case filing and conviction percentages by crime type.

Police Pre-Screening

In Garden Grove, Calif., Newport News, Va., and other places, experienced detectives pre-screen cases. Pre-screening assists case preparation, but more importantly helps the police commander to better understand the quality of detective work. As stated by William McDonald, a leading expert in police-prosecutor rela-

tions. "The police chief can help by ascertaining the evidentiary screening standards used by the prosecutor and ensuring that those standards are met before a case is passed on to the prosecutor."

Additionally, the specialized officers involved in pre-screening should also be responsible for taking the cases to the district attorney's office and dealing firsthand with the lawyers making the filing decisions. From this process, detectives learn evidentiary standards.

Prosecutor Feedback and Advisory Committee

Much of the resentment from felony screening erupts from poor communication. The reasons prosecutors decline to file often are not apparent, and they may even vary depending on which lawyer did the screening. Prosecutors complain about police making the same mistakes, but they still do not regularly provide feedback. More information exists in screening than perhaps anywhere else in the system for improving training, detective work, and enhancing conviction rates.

Data should be collected on cases with a view, looking to the reason a case did not reach filing or conviction. On each case where there is a procedural or evidentiary question, district attorneys should document the precise issue and communicate what happened to the case, and why. The data should be analyzed so that recurring deficiencies can be addressed through training.

A police/prosecutor screening advisory committee should be established to look at procedures and results. The committee should include police, prosecutor, and court representatives, should meet regularly and have an agenda, and should publish its findings and observations.

Use Case Outcomes In Police Performance Evaluations

An INSLAW study in Washington, D.C., found that 15 percent of the officers making arrests were responsible for 50 percent of the convictions. Reduced case attrition and increased convictions will occur if police managers recognize their importance. Precinct and individual officer performances should both be reviewed as one criterion of success. Nothing more than simple attention to case filing and conviction rates will demonstrate their importance in providing management information.

In 1982, McDonald published a report on police/prosecutor relations loaded with hopeful suggestions. In 1987, Rand published the results of its National Institute of Justice research on "Police Performance and Case Attrition," which cast doubt on easy solutions to case attrition but provide an important summary and helpful suggestions.

Regardless of whether one is an optimist or a pessimist concerning police and prosecutors being able to easily resolve natural tensions or learn from one another in the screening process, it is clear that more convictions make safer cities. It is also abundantly clear that convictions start with solid relations and constant communication at the screening stage.

(Stephen Goldsmith is the Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County [Indianapolis], Ind. He is a research fellow at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, and serves on the boards of the American Prosecutors Research Institute and the National District Attorneys Association.)

Letting the Cat-com out of the bag:

Budget axe, dealer wariness may mean no repeat of FBI drug probe

Continued from Page 3

organizational flow chart of the cartels.

The FBI says that the more than 200 Colombian groups operating in or near the United States work in independent units that are ultimately tied to the two major cocaine cartels, which are based in the Colombian cities of Cali and Medellin. The smaller groups, which range in size from a few dozen members to three or four, are not hierarchical like the Mafia and other organized

crime groups that operate in the United States.

"They're loyal more to money than family," an unidentified FBI agent told the Times.

The U.S.-based units specialize in transportation, distribution, enforcement, communications and money laundering. The seven groups toppled by the FBI in Operation Cat-com were involved exclusively in multimillion-dollar trafficking operations. Linares

was found to have direct ties to Pablo Escobar, who with Jorge Ochoa and the late Jose Rodriguez Gacha, are the leaders of the Medellin cartel. Gacha was killed in a shootout with drug agents in Columbia last December.

An associate of Linares, Alvaro Castaneda of North Miami Beach, transported cocaine for Escobar directly or with Linares. Castaneda has pleaded guilty to multiple drug charges and was recently sentenced to 24 years in prison.

Forum

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Ban assault rifles to save people's lives

"There's good news today for drug dealers. And other coldblooded merchants of death. A new version of their weapon of choice — a semiautomatic, military-style assault rifle — is on the market. Production of their old pal, Colt's AR-15, was suspended voluntarily a year ago when the government banned the import of 43 foreign-made assault rifles. But now a clone of the drug cartel's favorite gun is back, made by Colt's Manufacturing Co., under new ownership. It's slightly modified and called the 'Sporter.' The bayonet mount is gone. A smaller clip holds less ammunition. Experts say it's the same gun. It just looks different. It meets most of the standards used to ban the foreign rifles. And larger ammunition clips are available by mail from shops like one in Little Rock that advertises 'Clips-R-Us.' That's bad news for state and local police and Federal agents out there fighting the drug war for us. How many more of them, like Los Angeles officer Daniel Pratt and Manassas, Va., Sgt. John Conner III, will have to die before President Bush sees the folly of banning only foreign-made assault rifles? How many more innocent victims, like those at Stockton, Calif., and Louisville, Ky., will have to die before the Administration supports legislation to ban all assault weapons. Nowhere does the Constitution guarantee anyone an unrestricted right to any weapon, anytime, and anywhere. The Constitution doesn't say you have a right to a machine gun or a sawed-off shotgun. It doesn't say you have a right to walk into a store and walk out with a gun. And it doesn't say you have a right to a rapid-firing rifle designed to fight wars. California is the only state to ban assault weapons; 13 states are considering bans. And they've been banned in some cities and counties. Only a national ban will work. More than three-fourths of the assault rifles in circulation in the USA were made by Colt and other firms. We even export them. A third of the weapons seized from drug traffickers in Colombia were U.S.-made. Nearly every police organization supports a ban. Mayors and county officials support a ban. Lawyers support it. So do medical professionals, teachers and labor unions. Colt was praised last year for suspending production of the AR-15. Drug czar William Bennett called that an act of civic responsibility. He said the country was better off. Now the new Colt management should be condemned. The new rifle it says is for hunting and target shooting is an act of civic irresponsibility. And the country is worse off. Connecticut officials, who invested state pension funds in 47 percent of Colt, should pressure Colt to stop the Sporter. Their state troopers don't want to underwrite production of the guns they might face on the streets one day. Their teachers don't want pensions paid in blood money. Only soldiers and law enforcement officials have legitimate uses for dangerous assault weapons. There's nothing sporting about them. They're not for fun. They're for killing people."

—USA Today
April 24, 1990

Colt's assault rifle is back

"After a year off the market, one of America's best-known cop-killer assault weapons — the firearm of choice for Colombian drug cartels, domestic youth gangs and other contributors to the world's death toll — is making an ugly comeback. It was in March 1989 — a day after the Bush Administration imposed a temporary ban on imports of foreign-made assault rifles — that Colt Industries announced it would suspend civilian sales of the AR-15 assault rifle, a semiautomatic version of the U.S. Army's M-16. That was a fine move — hailed, in fact, by national drug control policy director William Bennett as 'an act of civic responsibility.' Mr. Bennett added, 'I am confident that our country is better for it.' Forget it. Since then, Colt's parent corporation has turned into Colt's Manufacturing Co. — 47 percent of which is owned by the state of Connecticut's pension fund and another 11.5 percent by the United Auto Workers. And right there in the new Colt arsenal is a new, modified version of the AR-15. Colt officials have been contending that the new model, called the Sporter, has been altered so that it should not be called an 'assault weapon' and is being marketed as a weapon for hunters and target-shooters. Whatever its buyers may consider to be prey or targets, this weapon is still your basic AR-15. True, there are three modifications: It lacks the old handy bayonet mount and flash suppressor and, according to officials, has been adapted so that it can't accept the standard 20-round detachable ammunition magazines. It is equipped instead with a five-round magazine. But those who prefer the deadly efficiency of bigger magazines may still buy one that may hold anywhere from 20 to 90 rounds for less than \$8. Even the NRA's chief lobbyist has said that the Sporter is 'cosmetically different...but functionally the same' as the AR-15. Does the Administration still believe that country 'is better for what Colt is doing?' Or will Mr. Bennett and President Bush recognize that banning imports of deadly assault weapons and doing nothing about domestic versions of the same weapons make no sense whatsoever. Neither does it comfort for a minute the law enforcement authorities all over the country who have been pleading for protection against the growing use by criminals of assault weapons that have no place in civilian life, leisure or sports. So long as the Bush Administration looks the other way, whatever Colt doesn't make and market will surely be made available by some other company — unless Congress puts a stop to it when the next round of voting takes place in this session."

—The Washington Post
April 21, 1990



Miron:

Remembering history's lessons, avoiding its mistakes

By H. Jerome Miron

Recent editorials conclude that the experience of alcohol prohibition is a historic model which demonstrates that our current war on drugs is futile. The conclusion drawn is that drugs should be legalized.

Such fixation on the putative lessons learned from the brief experiment with prohibition ignores other, more compelling lessons drawn from our nation's 200-year history of drug abuse.

From colonial times to the early 20th century, opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine and marijuana were legally and easily available. U.S. Customs import records for 1940-1890 indicate domestic demand for legal narcotics was in excess of 500,000 pounds per year. By 1860, consumption amounted to about one-half pound for every person then living in the United States, a rate that far surpasses the combined amounts of heroin and cocaine available in the United States in 1988.

Several generations grew accustomed to the use of narcotics which were then considered acceptable by physicians, pharmacists, and patent medicine manufacturers. Opium and morphine addiction were so widespread in the years before the Civil War that Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr., then dean of Harvard Medical School, reported in 1859 that "a frightful epidemic of opium drunkards" had developed in most regions.

The introduction and extensive use of cocaine after the Civil War compounded the growing problem of addiction. Cocaine was celebrated as a cure for alcoholism, opium and morphine addiction, and a benign tonic prescribed and used for a variety of real or imagined illnesses. Cocaine dosages were regulated only by physician or user preference, sold legally in bulk quantities by pharmacists, and added as ingredients in hundreds of widely advertised patent medicines.

Administered by injection, consumed by sniffing, or drunk in elixirs, cocaine's purity and potency in the 19th century matched or exceeded that to be found in crack cocaine, a late 20th-century innovation.

The consequences of drug use were not fully identified until late in the 19th century when the addictive characteristics of the opiates and cocaine began to be publicized by a few physicians. By 1900, the American Medical Association noted that drug addiction was "growing at an alarming rate" because of uncontrolled availability and unregulated dispensation. The first national commission on drug abuse, the 1909 President's Homes Commission, noted that the widespread availability of cocaine and other drugs was contributing to an increase in crime and social disorder.

By the turn of the century, national and local coalitions of public and private leaders promoted the enactment of Federal and state laws to regulate importation, manufacture, and the sale and dispensation of drugs. With the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), the Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act (1914), and model state statutes, government began to control drugs by legal regulation and civil and criminal sanctions. These early legal actions were the foundation for subsequent national drug-control laws.

Reliance on the enforcement of laws alone, which only controlled importation and dispensation in this early period, did not result in an immediate decline in drug use.

Efforts to reduce use were left to localities and public-private interest groups who, along with the media, were the dominant leaders in fostering changes in drug-using practices through commu-

nity education and prevention programs.

By the end of the 1930's, the combination of national and state laws and sanctions, coupled with community and school education programs, resulted in the creation of a new set of unambiguous cultural norms supported by the vast plurality of the American people: drug use is intolerable under any circumstance except when directly related to medical purposes.

The legal prohibition of alcohol reinforced this norm. Indeed, when the Volstead Act was repealed, there was no popular support (and no effort made) to repeal any Federal or state drug-control laws. Gradually and imperceptibly, from the 1920's to the 1960's, illegal drug use declined. The same was not true for alcohol use. By the 1950's, when someone was arrested for drugs, the event solicited headlines and commentary.

The first drug-abuse epidemic in the United States lasted for more than a century. This historic experience provides three lessons that support the necessity to continue and expand local community efforts to reduce drug use during our second national epidemic:

1. Drugs are legally controlled precisely because they alter the chemistry of the central nervous system resulting in their compulsive and continued use.

There are no successful countervailing drugs that can block compulsive use as with alcoholism. There is no natural immunity against dependent or addictive use. There are no ways of predicting who can become, with frequent use, dependent or addicted. Any human being with a healthy nervous system is vulnerable and at risk to repeated drug-taking behavior. Drugs are, by themselves, central to the process of drug-taking behavior regardless of age, sex or ethnicity.

The neurobiologic pathway plotted from use to abuse to dependency to addiction is prevented in only one way: abstinence defined as no first use or no subsequent use, a point made repeatedly made since the 19th century by every drug-treatment practitioner.

2. Drug use increases when drugs are easily available, when they are acceptable and tolerated, and when laws or cultural norms are nonexistent, ambiguously expressed, or inadequately maintained.

Conversely, drug use declines when drugs are not readily available, when their use is judged to be culturally intolerable, and when the social cost for users, as expressed by uniformly applied laws and sanctions, are high.

These historic lessons were forgotten or ignored in the early stages of our second epidemic of drug use which began in the 1960's.

Fortunately, these lessons are beginning to be applied with some success. The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse presents evidence that, though the use of drugs remains at high levels, the annual use of such drugs, in all age groups, has been gradually declining since 1979.

Those who ignore history and current facts, inadvertently, end up by reinstating the problems of the past. Those who are promoting the legalization of drugs must face more honestly the hard-won lessons of America's experience with drugs. To do otherwise is intellectually unacceptable and minimizes the serious consequences that drug-taking behavior continues to exert throughout the world.

H. Jerome Miron is president of The Miron Group, a Florida consulting firm, and former undersheriff of Pinellas County, Fla. This article is adapted from a commentary that previously appeared in the Tampa Tribune.

In November 1987, Leroy Martin took the reigns of the Chicago Police Department, the second largest police agency in the country with some 12,000 sworn officers. At the time, he was generally considered a dark-horse selection for the job, since he was chosen over a handful of higher ranking officers in the department. It was just as widely believed that Martin's outgoing style and his passion for crime fighting were key factors in winning him the job.

Martin joined the department in 1955, after five years of working as an express-bus driver. He joined the police force for the job security it afforded, not for its upward mobility. But in the 32 years he served prior to his appointment as Superintendent, he steadily climbed through the ranks to become Chief of Patrol for Chicago's Westside, gaining experience along the way in such areas as narcotics and organized crime, investigations, public and internal information. In addition, he obtained bachelor's and master's degrees from Roosevelt University.

The affable Martin is considered to be a firm disciplinarian with outstanding "street smarts" — traits that come in handy in a department facing the full gamut of urban law enforcement problems, including seemingly cyclical police-corruption scandals. In Chicago, a policy-making Police Board metes out discipline. As superintendent, Martin only has the power to suspend for 30 days; beyond that, his only option is to make a recommendation to the Board for "separation." The effect, according to Martin, is that

"on paper it looks like you've got a strong Superintendent and a weak board, but if the Superintendent really had more appropriate powers, say suspension up to a year...only a very, very small percentage of cases would be overturned or reduced by the board." While Martin may hope for a wider range of disciplinary alternatives, when it comes to firing someone he is comfortable with the idea of turning the matter over to a civilian review panel. "With their blood not as hot as mine at times," he says, "the board has a way of bringing the thing back into balance."

His experience as a cop who understands the streets is reflected in many of the initiatives that have taken wing during his tenure as Superintendent. The Street Narcotics Impact Program assigns undercover officers to each of Chicago's six police areas to address community-based narcotics problems. Operation "Risky Business" concentrates on drug users by replacing busted street dealers with undercover officers. Like so many areas around the country, the courts and jails of Chicago are bursting as a result of police crackdowns, and at times prisoners have been released early to ease overcrowding. Does this suggest that Martin would consider relaxing enforcement efforts to help minimize the criminal justice logjam? "No, no, no, no, no," he says forcefully. "As long as I'm a police officer, it'll never happen that I'll ease up on crime or ease up on arrests. The criminal justice system has to correct itself. It's their problem once I make the arrests. It's not my responsibility to try to ease the load by not being active. It's their

job to increase their resources to address the problem."

Martin is unflinchingly committed to making the neighborhoods of his city safer, but he is quite clearly a skeptic when it comes to the latest philosophical rage in law enforcement, community-oriented policing. "That's fine if you have all of those resources available and the money to implement them," he notes. But he holds fast to a lingering concern that in major cities faced with major budget shortfalls, the promise of community-oriented policing may amount to little more than misleading the public, as community-based officers run headlong into the problem of resources inadequate to the task at hand. "Have you simply raised the level of frustration?" he wonders. Martin is equally troubled by the idea of relinquishing control of officers to the community. "As a chief, am I ready to give that authority to a police officer and let him just be responsible to his community? What if he goes out and organizes some things that I would rather not have him organize — like crime?" All in all, says Martin of community-oriented policing, "It sounds like a good policy on paper, but..."

In nearly three years as Superintendent, Martin, ever the street cop, has discovered one of the traumas of big-city police administration: it can get awfully lonely at the top. "I wake up in the morning sometimes, thinking about the administrative duties, the problems in my neighborhood, and then I say to myself, 'You know, I don't need this. I should be back in the street solving my problems in my little quadrant....' I like my job, but you get lonesome."

"Let me tell you what's wrong with America: We have lost the capacity to discipline our children. . . . This is why police have so much work out there in the street."

LeRoy Martin

Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department

Law Enforcement News Interview
by Marie Simonetti Rosen

LEN: Over the past years the department has been rocked by numerous scandals of police corruption, with scores of officers being investigated and indicted. What efforts have you undertaken to prevent systemic corruption in the department?

MARTIN: First of all, I think that we only had nine or 10 officers involved in what we would call corruption — that was all in the 2nd District — that were all indicted and then found guilty in court of consorting and accepting payoffs from gamblers and dope dealers. That was the only bad case that I've had of official misconduct in the past two years.

LEN: I wasn't thinking solely of your tenure as superintendent. In looking back through some 15 years of files on the Chicago Police Department, the corruption problem just seems to be recurring over and over again.

MARTIN: Well, it does. It's kind of cyclical. It goes and comes and goes and comes. What we do is we try to be proactive about this and we have a superintendent's hotline, where anonymous callers can call in to report police corruption. If they should happen to come in contact with it, I want to know about it. When you do have those type of things, we have police officers that we use as "testers," that we will send out to try to get the person who's accused to expose himself as being a corrupt officer and help us make our case. We have these sorts of things in place to try to prevent people from even thinking about engaging in any corrupt practices.

LEN: Is the corruption related largely to drugs, or is it still traditional vice-related corruption?

MARTIN: Mostly it's drugs because the sort of traditional vice-type operations have sort of fallen by the wayside. Off-track betting has become legal and the lottery knocked out the numbers people, so most of the things that we used to arrest people for have become legal, with the exception of narcotics. So when we do have some-

thing, it comes out sort of related to the narcotics. Plus, there's so much money being generated through the sale of narcotics. These things become tempting to some people, so we must be vigilant and try to make sure the officers don't yield to temptation.

LEN: New York City went through its share of corruption in the late 1960's, and in response the department put in a program whereby new officers are recruited to inform on other officers and field commanders to this day are required to submit a yearly report ranking the corruption hazards in their commands. Does the Chicago Police Department have any similar programs?

MARTIN: We don't recruit anybody for specific assignments to ferret out corruption. We use our Internal Affairs Division for that type of thing. We do have officers who we send out to go into communities to talk to informants. Street people have a much better network to know who's doing what than we do. We have officers

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"I like the idea of... a civilian review. There are times when things upset me to the extent that I become irrational, and that's not good. . . The board has a way of bringing the thing back into balance."

Continued from Page 9

who have the confidence of these street people. We are able to monitor our police officers fairly closely.

LEN: Do the bad cops in the department have to worry about the honest ones, or is it the honest cops who have to worry about the bad ones?

MARTIN: Well, it probably works a little bit in both directions. The bad ones certainly have to worry about the honest ones turning them in or informing on them anonymously. We get letters from police officers informing about conditions that they disapprove of

LEN: Is it something that you encourage?

MARTIN: We encourage it and always try as well, for lack of a better word, to preach the ethics of being of a police officer and public confidence. Plus we also tell them that we believe people who are entrusted with the public trust should be punished more severely when they betray that trust. So that acts as a deterrent also

LEN: Has the cumulative nature of these corruption scandals influenced public confidence in the department in any way that you can put your finger on?

MARTIN: Well, I'm sure it does, but I receive so many complimentary letters as well as the negative ones that make their way into this office. But you must understand the nature of police work in general. I always describe this profession as being the kind of people the public loves to hate. They love us, but then we give out tickets and... The funny part about life is, I've never met a man wealthy enough that he didn't angry or upset about being giving a ticket. Somehow that just irritates people to get tickets. So we're kind of the guys you love to hate. But they really don't hate us.

Disciplinary Catch-22

LEN: Last July, we reported your criticisms of the Chicago Police Board for being too lenient in meting out discipline to officers, especially those accused of drug offenses. Your predecessor, Fred Rice, had similar criticisms for the Police Board. For our readers' benefit, could you briefly describe how the board works and the nature of the relationship between you as Superintendent and the board?

MARTIN: The Police Board is the governing body for the Police Department itself. The Superintendent, relevant to discipline, only has the power to suspend for up to 30 days. Anything beyond that, I have to recommend separation. I can't recommend any intermediate punishment. It's either 30 days or separation. The Catch-22 of that is that so many cases cross my desk where 30 days is inappropriate and separation is also inappropriate; you want something in between, but by statute I can't recommend anything. So I end up sending cases to the Police Board that really are not truly separation cases. But at the end of the year, the Superintendent has recommended X number of separation cases, and the Police Board, in review, may have reduced 10 or 15 of them to six months or 45 days. So on paper it looks like you've got a strong Superintendent and a weak board, but if the Superintendent really had more appropriate powers, say suspension up to a year, I'm sure that only a very, very small percentage of cases would be overturned or reduced by the board

LEN: Would you ever want the power to fire someone?

MARTIN: No. When we put together a good case, I like the idea of it going through a civilian review and they make a decision, with

their blood not as hot as mine at times. There are times when things upset me to the extent that I become irrational, and that's not good for the people I have to judge. There are just certain things that kind of make me angry because I love this job and I love this Police Department, and when you do something against it that I perceive, I kind of overreact in some instances. The board has a way of bringing the thing back into balance.

LEN: You've indicated that the board is more sensitive when it comes to instances of police corruption or the use of excessive force. Just how tough is the board when it comes to corruption, because here again the problem keeps popping up, as you said, almost in a cyclical manner?

MARTIN: The real problem isn't so much the Police Board. It is for the Police Department itself to put together a good, hard investigation. When you have these cases of corruption, most times they're involving people who are engaged in criminal conduct themselves. These people are not that likely to become witnesses against police officers. They're probably going to continue to engage in criminal conduct. So they don't make the best witnesses, whereas we in the police service feel that we may have a good, viable case, when you put it all together and someone who isn't quite involved takes a good look at it, they usually see that it isn't as good a case as you thought it was. I may feel strongly that the person is telling the truth, but I become somewhat biased.

LEN: How about a situation where the case is made through a fellow officer, someone who's acting in some undercover capacity and gets the goods on a bad cop?

MARTIN: Those cases are usually winners because when we put them together with our own officer, he knows what he has to bring back to put into evidence. So those types of cases where we are the complainant ourselves, those are usually a lock. We win 100 percent of those.

LEN: Has the Police Board ever been criticized by the public for any perceived leniency?

MARTIN: The public feels that when they're victimized by a police officer and they know that they're telling the truth, even though there's no witnesses, they feel that their word should be taken and not challenged. We try to tell them that if it's a one-on-one situation, with the officer denying the allegation and a citizen

"Usually, police come into contact with poor people because traditionally you have more crime in poor communities than you have in the more affluent ones. So the relationship is more negative."

saying the allegation is true, we can't find that officer guilty. The public doesn't understand that or accept that. They just feel: "Well, I'm telling the truth. It did happen and you people don't want to do anything about it." But the officer has rights just like everyone else, even though the public doesn't quite want to see it that way.

LEN: Any talk of police misconduct in Chicago must inevitably bring up the Office of Professional Standards. That unit was due to be restructured in April by adding police officers to its staff of civilian investigators. What prompted this move?

MARTIN: Well, first, we're not going to add Chicago police officers. What I would like to do is fill some of those civilian vacancies with retired police officers, preferably from another jurisdiction, who don't have any Chicago links. You see, these people are trained investigators. The civilians that we have traditionally hired are very good people, very hard-working, but just a little short on professional skills, and that has hurt us in many instances.

Policing the police

LEN: There have been critics in Chicago who feel that OPS will become an arm of the Police Department with the addition of police investigators. How would you respond to these fears?

MARTIN: It's already in the Police Department, but it's not an arm. The thing that just amazes me is that the public somewhere along the line lost confidence in the Police Department relative to investigating its own employees. If you take almost any other profession — they investigate themselves. The FBI investigates itself, the DEA investigates itself, the bar association investigates itself, the medical association investigates itself. I think police are better people to investigate police. You have to find officers who have that commitment to investigate police officers, and they are available. I think that we should be doing it ourselves but if we're not going to do it, then let's train people to do it because those officers who don't uphold our standards should be punished and separated. We have no sympathy for officers who betray their oath.

LEN: Of the examples that you just gave, some, such as the

medical profession and the legal profession, have come under increasing public scrutiny in recent years for failing to police themselves satisfactorily. Given a prevailing mood in the country for more independent oversight of all professions, do you think that puts Chicago in a good position?

MARTIN: I think we're in tune with the trend. I don't think that the trend is necessarily correct, because I don't know how anybody on the outside can investigate a malpractice suit against a doctor without calling in another doctor to get advice from. So who's really directing your investigation? Another doctor. I think the only thing the public misses is that you must be sure the right people are in a position of authority to do the investigating of the profession. That's the real key. If we get the wrong people in OPS, the wrong people in Internal Affairs, then a lot of people are going to slip through the cracks. If you've got dedicated people working in these positions, then you're going to have a healthier investigative unit.

LEN: In the past, critics of OPS said it was an institution of political patronage. Is there anything that you can do to prevent the office from going in that direction?

MARTIN: If I observe political patronage being a factor in assignments and the OPS or the Police Department being affected, I wouldn't want to be Superintendent here any longer. If you are a respected member of the profession, I think that's the way you keep political pressure out of it, by saying, "I don't want to be. . ." But talking about OPS versus police officers and IAD, do you know the record of what we call sustained cases — all of the cases that we prove against the individual? The rate is higher in the police unit than it is in the civilian unit. That's because of experience, not because one is not committed. Just like yourself. Think about your early career in reporting and how easily you now seem to come by information you once had to struggle for. You've experienced the same thing. After 15 years on the job, you can probably get on the telephone and gather more information sitting behind your desk than some cub reporter can out in the street wearing out shoe leather. You've built that up over the years. It's the same thing in the Police Department. The public doesn't understand. They think that if I bring in all civilians, and then you walk in and say this officer called you a dirty name and there's no witnesses, that the civilian's going to believe it. It doesn't work like that.

LEN: Last October, the department came under attack by some black community groups over alleged police brutality

and racism, despite a 35-percent decline in civilian complaints. Can you explain why some members of the community would still perceive escalating levels of police insensitivity?

MARTIN: That was probably more political than it was substance. Look at the globe in total. Poor people everywhere are victimized by the authorities or feel they're victimized by the authorities, more so than middle- or upper-class people. This isn't just something that's attributable to Chicago, but worldwide. Usually, police come into contact with poor people because traditionally you have more crime in poor communities than you have in the more affluent ones. So the relationship is more negative.

LEN: William Geller of the Police Executive Research Forum recently released a study that shows in 1989 the department had its lowest number of shootings in 16 years. At a time when there are increasing levels of criminal violence, to what extent do you attribute this decline? It seems to fly in the face of what's going on elsewhere, with people more armed and drugged up.

MARTIN: We have a firm policy relative to the way our police officers use deadly force. We hold them strictly accountable. They know if they're involved in a deadly force incident, they're certainly going to be reviewed and second-guessed by headquarters. They know this up front. Sometimes they're so careful, until I criticize them, because they sometimes put themselves at risk rather than possibly victimize an innocent person.

Taking a SNIP out of drugs

LEN: When you first took command of the department in late 1987, you launched an effort called the Street Narcotics Impact Program. Could you describe the program and, if you're still doing it, talk about how well it's working?

MARTIN: We are still doing it, and it's working very successfully. In fact, we're going to expand it. The program is sort of community-based. The city is divided up into six police areas, with each area containing approximately four police stations, and we have a SNIP unit in each of these areas. Their job is to address community-based narcotics problems, like the dealer around the high schools, the

Interview: Chicago Supt. LeRoy Martin

dealers around the neighborhoods, the ones that make the neighborhoods so uncomfortable and aggravated.

LEN: A lot of cities that have intensified the police response to street dealing are finding that these tactics are creating a gridlock effect throughout the rest of the criminal justice system. Is that happening in Chicago?

MARTIN: Yes, it has.

LEN: Is there any way out of that? Do you feel that perhaps you should ease up on SNIP?

MARTIN: No, no, no, no, no. As long as I'm a police officer, it'll never happen that I'll ease up on crime or ease up on arrests. The criminal justice system has to correct itself. It's their problem once I make the arrests. It's not my responsibility to try to ease the load by not being as active. It's their job to increase their resources to address the problems.

LEN: You put in a special unit that goes after illegal guns. Has this program made an impact on violence in the community?

MARTIN: I feel it has because when you increase the number of confiscated weapons by 2,000, you have to believe that some of that increase would have been used against our citizens had those weapons not been confiscated. What these gun teams do is address their activity mainly at youthful gang members who may be carrying weapons, and we use the provision of stop and frisk against these young people.

LEN: Right now Los Angeles has a big reputation for gangs, but Chicago has been dealing with that problem for a long, long time, with the El Rukns group and others. Are gangs still a major problem?

MARTIN: Oh, yes.

LEN: Are they like the L.A. gangs, in that they're based on drugs and drug money?

MARTIN: They are, but not to the same magnitude. Los Angeles has two major gangs and almost every other gang in Los Angeles falls under the umbrella of these two gangs, whereas our gangs here are more fragmented and not organized under any one umbrella.

Making the users pay

LEN: Are there special strategies in place for dealing with this problem?

MARTIN: We have a gang crimes unit that tries to interdict gang violence, but a lot of the violence that you're witnessing here is territorial disputes like in the old Prohibition days, with these gangs trying to protect their turf for dealing drugs. I can tell you what the Chicago Police Department intends to do. I have some new police officers coming on board, which is going to increase my manpower. We intend to start seriously targeting drug users because they are the market and as long as that market exists and as long as that market is as viable as it is in this country, you will always have drug dealers.

LEN: How will this unit work? Will undercover officers try to sell these users drugs and then bust them on the spot?

MARTIN: That's correct. Most of the time the officers are out in the street watching drug dealers and making buys from drug dealers, and then we lock up the drug dealer and he's replaced by three other guys as soon as he's off that corner, which really serves little purpose. The guy buying the drug is traditionally looked upon as a poor victim; we've let him drive off into the sunset. Now we're going to let him drive into the police station — and go to jail.

Since I've been a police officer, I have witnessed the tolerance level among American people reach an all-time high. Somehow our people have gotten the idea that if we're soft on criminals, they'll be nice to us and not victimize us. That hasn't worked out. We made jails into country clubs around this country. We've got all kinds of innovative programs to keep people out of the criminal justice system and we have almost handcuffed police officers. People don't want the police to be rough on the criminals. And when we do become physically rough, the fact that he is a purveyor of death and he has done so many things wrong, that becomes almost irrelevant. They turn on their police officers, saying that you're being too rough on these poor gangsters. But how can you be too rough on a gangster?

So we have this operation called "Risky Business," which is where we send undercover police officers out and they arrest dope dealers who are dealing on the streets on certain locations that have been identified as heavy drug-trafficking areas. We arrest the dope

dealers, then we put a police officer out who poses as a dope dealer. And when he sells the dope to the customer, the customer is arrested, and the customer's automobile is confiscated. If they're walking, they'll still go to jail. If they use roller skates, we take the roller skates.

LEN: Suppose they're underage?

MARTIN: There's no such thing as being underage in America. We'll take you to the juvenile justice system. There's a shoe to fit everybody in this country. It's just a matter of which door you go through. Don't forget, the dope dealers have been using younger and younger people to run errands because they know that these youngsters will go into the juvenile justice system, which will not deal with them as harshly as the adult justice system.

The drug infrastructure

LEN: What do you see as the thinking behind the increasing

kids. We don't have to restrict it to the athletes. Most poor kids who attend college go through student loans, grants or scholarships. What if we put another stipulation on it? What if you had to be drug-free in order to get your scholarship renewed or to get the grant or to get the student loan?

LEN: Couldn't that unfairly penalize students from lower-income families, who would be more heavily dependent on financial aid than middle- or upper-class students?

MARTIN: No, no, no. We haven't said anything about the penalty for using drugs whether you're rich or whether you're poor. We're trying to stop you from doing it even before you get into the system. Now, let's say you get the student loan and you are caught with drugs. Now if the police catch you, it's going to be a criminal penalty. Now if the school catches you, you're going to lose your grant. Now the kid who's paying his own way that is doing it, doesn't get caught by the cops, he's just going to fall through the cracks. But somebody's going to fall through the cracks in any system. At least

"We say we all want war, but let's just fight it by saying 'Say No to Drugs.' So let's get serious. And if you're not serious, stop talking about it and let the local people just do the best they can. Don't raise our hopes."

emphasis on user accountability?

MARTIN: I think America has gotten to the point where it has suffered productivity-wise and health-wise from drugs. It's at the point now where we are finally coming to believe, as most of us in the police service have known all the time, that the real purveyor of this system is the people who support it — the drug users. They finance it. They are the infrastructure that keeps the drug empire running. We in policing are going to have to start arresting drug users and I believe we'll have more success because most drug users are sort of middle-class or non-criminal people, and I think their contact with the criminal justice system may be enough for them to stop. If we can get them to stop, then the drug dealer will wither away.

LEN: Do you really think that there's a chance? More and more people are starting to talk about legalization as a way to at least get the monetary incentive out of drugs, and thereby reduce some violent crime....

MARTIN: We can't get the money out of it because all you're going to do is create a nation of addicts. Let's say you legalize and your doctor or your pharmacist says that your prescribed dosage is going to be X amount. Now your system wants more. What are you going to do? Go to the black market. Go out to the guys in the alley to fulfill your needs. Or if we allow you to get all you want from the druggist, then we're going to help create it. What makes America feel that it can be more successful than the countries that have already tried it and failed? It's a crazy idea. Suppose you and I were having this conversation five years ago, and I wanted to tell you that by 1990, people who smoke will be treated like lepers, and that people will not be smoking in restaurants and airplanes. You'd laugh and say, "Superintendent, you're a dreamer; it'll never happen." But look at what we've done with legal cigarettes. When a person lights up now in a restaurant, he gets so many nasty stares he feels like he's done something obscene. What we're going to have to do with drugs is to start making a penalty, like losing your job with the Chicago Police Department, or dishonorable discharge from the military. Those have effects on people. What if the NBA established a zero-tolerance for its athletes, and major players detected with drugs were just kicked out with no chance to come back? What effect do you think that would have as a message to college campuses for those aspiring young people to be basketball players and baseball and football players? It would kill the drug industry on college campuses. Then if the jocks on campuses did not do drugs, do you think anybody else would do it? You know doggone well the wimps aren't going to do it. They're just following the jocks anyway. It's not an impossible situation. It's going to take some real nerve and commitment on the part of people who can turn this thing around, to take a premier name or player who got kicked out for drug use. It would probably have some effect at the box office but boy, you'd go a long way toward cleaning up a lot of things.

LEN: So you think that making examples of drug users in the professional arenas, in sports would have a deterrent effect on the rest of the nation?

MARTIN: There's no two ways about it. Same thing with college

we probably would have sealed up enough cracks. And hopefully, even the kids who have the money to do it probably would start to back off because it's become socially unacceptable. Your friends won't do it with you anymore. Whenever you think about giving up, I want you to think about World War II. We were almost devastated at Pearl Harbor. The only ships that got away were those that weren't in the harbor. We in the country rolled our sleeves up and went to work. And damned if we didn't win.

'Let's get serious'

LEN: A lot of police officials are inclined to smirk at the use of the term "war on drugs," because they feel that the Federal Government mostly provides lip service and cheerleading without backing it up with resources. If this were in fact a war, one would imagine that the Federal Government would be doing more than it now does to help police all over the country....

MARTIN: Of course. Let me tell you about the ludicrous part of this war on drugs. I don't think anybody will argue with me or anyone else that part of this so-called war should be trying to educate our youngsters, the generations that are coming up, about the penalty of using drugs on their careers and on their mental health. There is no such commitment. There is no treatment for those poor souls who are addicted and who would like to turn their lives around. Unless you have the money to go to Betty Ford or a policy that will get you into one of our drug-treatment hospitals, you're just out there. You have to cure yourself. So what kind of war is that? We didn't allow that in World War II. Whatever we thought we needed to win, we did it. Here we say we all want war, but let's just fight it by saying, "Say No to Drugs." So let's get serious. And if you're not serious, stop talking about it and let the local people just do the best they can. Don't raise our hopes.

LEN: Does the Chicago P.D. get some Federal money?

MARTIN: We get some. We have an Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority here that awards money from the so-called drug war to help us in our activities in fighting drugs. We — the state of Illinois — were given \$18 million. Now \$18 million divided up among all of the jurisdictions in Illinois, you can see that we're talking about nothing. If you were to give the Chicago Police Department three or four million out of that pot, that would be nothing. It's window-dressing.

LEN: Recently the Chicago Police Department put in a policy of drug-testing for police officers coming back from medical leave, going into special units, and in other special situations. Do you think you're going to get into strictly random drug-testing?

MARTIN: Yes, we will be. We're formulating the policy now.

LEN: We're told that you expect something like 9 percent of your officers to test positively, which sounds high as a percentage, and even more so as a fraction of the 12,000 Chicago police officers. What makes you think it will reach that extent?

MARTIN: Look around you. Don't forget where we get our police
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Martin: "We have to be proactive"

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officers from. We get them from the yuppie joints, the "in" places. And they're coming in here and doing the same thing that people are doing on the outside. My people, unfortunately, are doing the same thing that the people outside are doing. So I've got a 9 or 10 percent figure. That's what the medical section tells me.

LEN: Are you prepared to fire these officers without recourse?

MARTIN: Yes. No rehabilitation. No treatment. You are fired.

LEN: Do you think the Police Board is going to give you trouble? Your predecessor complained that they were a little easy on marijuana use.

MARTIN: Yeah, they were.

LEN: Do you think they're going to be the same way in the future with this policy?

MARTIN: I don't think so, because the policy is going to have to be consistent. Once you start cracking open the door that this drug isn't as bad as that one, some judge is going to make you open the door wider. But if you keep the door closed completely, it becomes very difficult to force it open.

Putting cops to the test

LEN: Usually the best that can be said about urinalysis drug testing is that an officer who tests negative on a given day was free of the use of drugs on that day and for a limited period prior to the test. Do you think the testing serves more as a deterrent than actually doing a good job of weeding out drug users?

MARTIN: It does both. You certainly hope that punishment is a deterrent, that people who may be tempted to try it won't because the penalty is extremely high. But don't forget we are detecting people who test positive and we're able to get them out of the service. It's just like people who are in the business of flying airplanes. A police officer carries a lethal weapon and you certainly want that officer in the best mental and physical condition that you can get him in when you give him this awesome responsibility.

LEN: Some critics have said that urinalysis screening is not really a test for impairment, and that drug testing for police really has more to do with police not breaking laws they are sworn to uphold! The argument goes that if you really wanted to test for impairment, you would have to include alcohol, and you would have to incorporate neurological testing to find out whether an officer should be wearing a weapon that day.

MARTIN: I don't know how we can do that unless we test on a daily basis, which is kind of crazy. Lawyers are trying to make a very simple thing very complicated. You and I both know that alcohol and narcotics impair certain people at different levels and at different times of consumption. A 250-pound guy could probably use more alcohol and more drugs than a guy who weighs 125 pounds. So now we're going to get into all of this weight versus how much drugs or alcohol this person can consume before he's considered impaired. Are you going to put the public at risk with that kind of harebrained policy? Of course not. Not if you're responsible.

LEN: Wouldn't you then want to test for alcohol?

MARTIN: We don't random-test for alcohol. We have another problem with alcohol: Alcohol is a legal drug. The controlled substances have not been made legal yet. Since we're dealing with a legal drug, now we do have to get into the state of impairment. If a fellow shows up at roll call and I can actually smell alcohol on his breath, that is enough for me to fire him. Now I've got to take him out and find out at what level is his impairment. Now let's say he takes an alcohol test and his blood alcohol is half the amount that the courts have said you are legally intoxicated. Now I certainly couldn't fire him even though he's close to being legally impaired. But by the same token, I certainly wouldn't want him on the street.

LEN: What could you do in that instance?

MARTIN: Suspend him and try to make a Christian out of him by taking money out of his pocket.

LEN: Would you put him in rehabilitation if you thought he had a severe alcohol problem?

MARTIN: He would have to put himself in rehabilitation. We can't mandate that.

LEN: Do you test your recruits for drugs?

MARTIN: We test them when they come in and just before they graduate.

LEN: Do you find there's a high percentage that you have to get rid of for drug use at the intake end?

MARTIN: Yes.

LEN: In a story we did a few years back on police department policies regarding prior use of drugs by police applicants, we found policies ranging all over the board. In some departments, you could use just about anything up to six months before the academy. Other departments said would not take a recruit who had used anything at any point in his life. Where does the Chicago Police Department stand on prior use?

MARTIN: Lifetime.

LEN: Does that make it difficult for you to get officers?

MARTIN: No. We still have a lot that are contaminated but most of them are drug-free. You know how things work in this country in the legal system: Once you crack that door open to, say, no prior use for six months, I can bet my bottom dollar that some lawyer somewhere is going to get some judge to reduce it to five months and then four months, until you get it down to three hours before you took the examination. Or was he standing when he took the exam? You know what I'm saying? We do crazy things in this country, and once the door is open, they water it down and water it down until you damned near don't have a policy.

Community quandary

LEN: Police departments around the country are moving toward community-oriented and problem-oriented policing. We're told that about three years ago you had a departmental study done to determine the feasibility of community-oriented policing for Chicago, and the conclusion at that time was that it would be too costly. What are your feelings concerning these new philosophies?

MARTIN: The idea is to identify police officers who go into these communities and sort of become like community leaders, community activists who organize the communities, address the problems and direct them to the right resources. That's fine if you have all of those resources available and the money to implement them. But what do you do in a community where abandoned buildings are a problem? Now we've identified the abandoned buildings and we take it to the demolition people. But because major cities, including New York, usually have shortfalls in every budget, and the money is not there to do the things that need doing, like clearing this land, what have you done to this community? Have you simply

"We used to have special schools just for problem kids, [but] we closed them up and put all these problem kids in with the general population. Now they've contaminated the entire system."

raised the level of frustration? It sounds like a good policy on paper, but now you've got to almost relinquish to the community your authority over the police officer. As a chief, am I ready to give that authority to a police officer and let him just be responsible to his community? What if he goes out and organizes some things that I would rather not have him organize? Like crime? These are all pitfalls that you as a police chief have to look at. And in every major city that I know of, calls for police service via 911 have increased. Now if foot patrol officers do not respond to radio calls, who is going to handle these assignments?

LEN: That's always the question.

MARTIN: Let me tell you what's wrong with America. We have lost the capacity to discipline our children and our people. This is why police have so much work out there in the street. We're trying to find innovative ways to address these problems when most of the problems could be addressed right in the home. What if all parents called their kids in at 10:30 when curfew began? Can you imagine what my crime would drop to if all of your daughters and sons were off the street at 10:30? It would drop to nothing. Last year the Chicago Police Department picked up 109,000 truants. A lot of them were repeaters. This is aggravating our crime problem because some of those young people are burglars, they're thieves, and they're victims of crime while they're not in school. This isn't technically a police problem, but what do we do? We come up with

a concept like problem-oriented and community-oriented policing, and yet those things can be addressed by some of the institutions. So I think we ought to start holding certain people and groups accountable, and you would be surprised at what relief the criminal justice system would begin to experience.

Spoiling the apple barrel

LEN: You're involved in picking up truants?

MARTIN: It's self-serving. I'm not doing it from my heart. I'm doing it because they're burglars and they're thieves and they cause my citizens a lot of aggravation and pain. They steal batteries and hubcaps at night, break into houses during the daytime, and then they're victimized themselves by adult criminals while they're in the streets. So I need to get them off the street.

LEN: Does the school system give you any help?

MARTIN: They've identified what we call a drop-off center so that we're not tied up with them, and drop them off after school. But they've got to have something to do with these kids afterwards. The schools have got to get tougher with their kids because we're permitting kids that maybe should be separated from the student body to drag the whole school down. We've got a lot of rotten apples in these schools because somewhere along the line, where we used to have special schools that were just for problem kids, we closed them up and we put all these problem kids in with the general population and now they've contaminated the entire system. These special schools had people on the staff that could handle them, and so the schools functioned a lot better. Now parents wants their darlings to be in with the good kids, hoping that maybe the good kids would influence them. It didn't happen. The bad kids influenced the good kids and then the gangs emerged and the bullies took over. That's what we're into right now.

LEN: Officials like yourself carry a lot of political clout. Could there be a way you could influence the school system to bring those special schools back?

MARTIN: What we have failed to do as police officers, but we're beginning to correct that, is to disdain politicians. We have kept our distance. But by keeping our distance, and by letting them make laws and regulations that impact negatively on us, we felt like we were just soldiers and it was just our thought to obey. Now we're beginning to realize that we have to be proactive if we want to serve our community. When I go out now and I speak to business people, I get their names, because I found that most of them accept police chiefs as professionals, and they're willing to help if you ask. Traditionally, we've never asked for their help. Now we're beginning to ask these people for help to change laws and defeat laws that are not in the best interests

LEN: Chicago has always been seen as a very political town . . .

MARTIN: Rightly so, but it can be worked with. Let's give you an idea. Most cities have almost no restrictions on liquor licenses. Yet, as police officers, most of us can almost chart the decline of a neighborhood before it occurs. One reason is the proliferation of liquor establishments, more people drinking openly, and more small shops being forced to abandon the community because of the changing character of the business street. You can go to some of the slum neighborhoods that have fallen on real hard times and the only businesses there that are still surviving are liquor businesses. The little watch store and the little haberdashery and the little boutiques, they move out because female customers don't go out to shop anymore because the drunks are insulting them and making unkind remarks. So the boutique closes up and another liquor store replaces it. But we were never asked what makes a neighborhood lose its character. Now we're beginning to tell the CEO's what's causing them to lose their character, and let's regulate that.

LEN: The Chicago Police Department remains one of the holdouts among major cities when it comes to implementing steady tours. What's the reluctance?

MARTIN: I'm reluctant to put in steady tours by seniority because, just like in your business, those persons who have been in your

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New Haven police offer referrals to drug users

Continued from Page 3

75 percent of the slots were filled as a direct result of the police effort.

Mangillo said that the department is continuing the effort on a random basis. Pastore, who occasionally rides a patrol beat, has been approached by people wanting help with their drug problem, and the department continues to field calls and supply drug treatment information for those requesting it.

If a certain treatment program is full, the department will "make every effort to see what other options are available to them and get them into other facilities. We'll do whatever we possibly can for those people to see that they can get help," the spokeswoman said.

"We realize law enforcement can't do it alone. There has to be treatment opportunities to deal with people who have drug-related problems," she added.

Police officers themselves will benefit from their own initiative be-

cause, as Mangillo noted, getting addicts to seek treatment can aid in preventing crimes. "One drug addict can be a mini-crime wave," she said. "Instead of having an officer responding to crime after crime after crime — after the fact — [the campaign] is getting them involved in proactive activities to prevent crime in the first place."

The door-knocking campaign was the second phase of Pastore's anti-drug program, said Mangillo. Phase one involved putting cops at known drug-selling locations, usually on street corners, in an effort to "disrupt and stymie" drug activity, Mangillo told LEN. New Haven police were recently successful in breaking up a drug-dealing gang known as the Arch Street Gang. Another sweep targeting the members of the Jungle Boys gang resulted in the arrest of two gang "lieutenants" and the confiscation of weapons, jewelry and cocaine, as well as computer software that detailed drug transactions.

Continued from Page 1

want to work, while State Police recruits are assigned to specific districts, said Metayer. Even so, local agencies are often frustrated in their efforts to recruit more female officers.

A puzzle that has yet to be solved "is determining why there seems to be a lack of interest" by women in policing careers, said Brattleboro Police Chief Bruce Campbell. "It's difficult for us to understand why there seems to be a falling-off of interest," he said.

"Maybe there are more and more opportunities for women than there were back in the 1970's to work in almost any part of the marketplace, and consequently, there are other jobs out there that are not as detrimental to one's

personal life, i.e. working shifts, working in an environment that may not be the most comfortable or the most safe, working in an environment where the majority is male."

"We certainly aren't holding back opportunities" for women, he told LEN, adding that a detective and a sergeant are among the 28-officer department's female employees, and three women belong to the 10-member auxiliary force.

Campbell said some police functions, such as handling sexual and domestic abuse, "are better served by women...." Women are often able to "lend a more comfortable atmosphere to the victim and a more confidential air to the investigation," he said.

Continued from Page 1

citizens involved, to get them more active," she said.

The program allows landowners "to become actively involved — and it doesn't cost them anything — yet they can take an active role in helping to deter marijuana growth on their property," Wilson noted.

Gardner said that marijuana growers rarely grow their crops on their own lands these days because of the risk of asset forfeiture if they are caught and convicted, and that makes corporate and private landowners "easy and likely targets for marijuana growers."

Dean said that statistics compiled by Gov. James G. Martin's Crime

Commission show that marijuana "is the most commonly abused illicit drug in North Carolina."

He said the state decided to target marijuana production because "half of our state's high school students have tried marijuana and 20 percent use it regularly. For many young people, marijuana is the first step to a lifetime of illegal drug use."

Participants also receive literature on how to spot evidence of marijuana cultivation, but officials have cautioned them against taking any direct action on their own. Instead, they can use a statewide toll-free hotline — 1-800-POT-WATCH — to report marijuana-growing activities taking place on their

lands. Hotline operators will then notify the appropriate authorities to investigate.

Wilson said the state set up the hotline out of concern for the safety of landowners who might attempt to rid their lands of the illegal drug.

"It's very common for marijuana growers to protect their crop, even if it's not being grown on their property. So we've sent out a warning to all the participants and their employees to be careful. If they find marijuana, the immediate thing to do is call local law enforcement. The best thing to do is leave the area because of possible hobby-traps that could be there," she said.

Civic growth prompts call for police reserves in Georgia county

Continued from Page 3

gia POST before they can even apply," he said. "Then, with one of our certified field training officers, they must complete successfully a 240-hour training program — in-service, on the street — before they would ever be allowed to go out on their own and do anything."

Like many other U.S. municipalities, Duluth is experiencing economic growth — "Gwinnett County is the fastest-growing county in the U.S.," Woodruff claimed — and with that growth comes the need for increased police services. City officials decided to approve the unpaid auxiliary force as a budget-conserving measure, and to serve as an added manpower resource for the 26-officer police agency.

ACLU officials, who compared the armed auxiliary unit to a "vigilante force," have not contacted the department to clarify the issue, Woodruff said.

"I am satisfied that anyone, once

having reviewed the standards that these people would have to meet, would be satisfied that there wouldn't be anything wrong with [the unit]," said Woodruff. Standards are so tough, he added, that only two applicants — a former sheriff's deputy and a former police officer-turned-lawyer — have been selected to begin in-service training. Even so, once they've completed their initial training, they will be subject to at least 40 hours additional hours of in-service training annually.

"We're big on training around here," Woodruff noted.

But Hilary Chiz, director of the state's ACLU chapter, told LEN she has lingering doubts about the unit. If the department's claim about training is correct, "that's admirable," she said. "If it's not correct, it's shameful."

"I'm skeptical that they do have to go through that, I'm skeptical that they do complete that, and I'm skeptical about whether or not it's on-the-job

training, which would be pretty unfortunate for the citizens. We have a right to expect law enforcement to be properly trained and adequately paid because we expect a lot of services from law enforcement," she said.

The answer lies not in seeking volunteer police officers, Chiz added, but in "paying law enforcement more so we can expect from them what we need."

Currently, about 33 Georgia police agencies have auxiliary units, Woodruff said.

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Qualified applicants should contact the Syracuse Police Department's Personnel Division at 511 South State Street, Syracuse, New York 13202. (315) 442-5290.

PATROL OFFICERS

The Village of Lombard is accepting applications for the position of patrol officer. Applications are available at the Lombard Police Department, 235 E. Wilson, Lombard, Ill. Completed applications must be turned in by midnight August 17, 1990.

Requirements: The persons we need are between 21 and 35 years of age and have a high school diploma or its equivalent. They must be able to pass physical agility test, written, oral, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. They must be a U.S. citizen with vision 20/50 correctable to 20/20.

Starting salary is \$25,515, with paid health and life insurance, uniforms supplied, excellent fringe benefits, eligible for retirement in 20 years.

The Village of Lombard is an equal opportunity employer.

For further information and/or application, contact: Judi Ruchalski, Lombard Police Department, 235 E. Wilson Ave., Lombard, IL 60148. (708) 620-5955.

150 Ski Hill Road, Breckenridge, CO 80424. EOE/MF.

Loss Investigator. Alamo Rent A Car is offering a career opportunity for a proven loss investigator.

The qualified candidate must possess strong investigative experience, preferably in law enforcement. A bachelor's degree is preferred. Applicants must be available to travel 50 percent of the time. The successful candidate will be responsible for investigating losses from theft and/or fraud and preparing reports on potential theft and fraud. Nonsmokers are preferred.

Alamo offers a salary range of \$28,000 to \$32,000, along with a comprehensive benefits package. For consideration, forward resume, salary history and requirements to: Alamo Rent A Car, Family Wellness, P.O. Box 22776, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33335.

POLICE CHIEF

The City of Waterville, Maine (population 17,779) is seeking applications for the position of Police Chief. The department consists of 4 sergeants, 5 detectives and 20 patrolmen and operates on a budget of \$1 million. The Police Chief will report to the City Administrator. The successful candidate will possess good public relations, administrative and organizational skills. Salary is negotiable. Qualifications are a minimum of 10 years progressively responsible law enforcement work supplemented by additional education and training in law enforcement. College degree helpful. For additional information and applications, please write or call:

John R. Chmura
City Administrator
City Hall
Waterville, ME 04901
(207) 873-7131
FAX (207) 877-7539

Be the best that you can be: read the best in police journalism

Law Enforcement News brings you the broad, complex universe of policing 22 times each year, giving you a timely, comprehensive look at the news in a way no other publication can match. If you're not already a subscriber, you owe it to yourself to add LEN to your regular diet of essential reading. (And, if you pre-pay for your subscription, you can knock \$2 off the regular one-year price of \$18 — you pay just \$16.) Just fill out the coupon below and return it to: LEN, 899 10th Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

Name/Title _____

Agency _____

Mailing Address _____

City/State/ZIP _____

LEN interview: LeRoy Martin

Continued from Page 12

business a long time are probably better than the cub reporters. It's the same thing in my business. My veteran police officers are much more adept at detecting crime and criminality than my rookies. If we go into permanent shift assignments by seniority, what happens? The old-timer who doesn't like to be bothered with bosses is going to be in for the midnight shift. My mid-level officers with 15 years or so, he's going to bid for day shift because he wants to be home with his kids and his wife and his television programs. You know what's going to leave me with in the evenings? In any police department, the 4-12 shift is your work shift. That's going to leave me with my rookies and my females. These are the people with the least amount of seniority. Females just came into the patrol division of the department in 1975. Even the old females only have 15 years of seniority. Now do you think that would be the best way to handle the police department with all of the young, inexperienced people on your heavier shift?

LEN: What about assignments based on something other than seniority?

MARTIN: If I could sit down and pick and choose, picking a certain percentage by seniority and letting management pick the other 75 or 80 percent, I could probably live with something like that. But police departments, just like crime, vary from community to community, and you need different characters of police. At my airport, I need police officers who are public relations-oriented because I want people to feel welcome in Chicago. But police officers who are chasing drug dealers in housing projects have to be aggressive guys because they're going up against some very mean people. As a manager, I must be able to identify who goes where. Otherwise, my good officers will opt for the soft assignments.

LEN: Do you have a night differential in Chicago, and if so, couldn't that extra money act as an incentive for senior officers to work 4-12 and 12-8?

MARTIN: Not really, because the senior officer's money needs are not as great as my younger officers. His house may be paid for, or he bought it 20 years ago when he was only paying 5 or 6 percent for the mortgage. So a night differential of 10 percent — in other words, another \$60 or \$70 a payday — isn't worth it to him. So if the night differential doesn't work, I'm stuck. Even if it did work, I wouldn't want to have all of my old officers on the third shift or all my young ones. I want to get a blend. My young officers are trained by my older officers, but if I can't keep them together, that training suffers.

LEN: When you talk about seniority in the department, that brings up the issue of the average age of a department's personnel. Until recently, Chicago had one of the oldest police forces in the U.S., with an average age of more than 40. How do things look now when it comes to average age, attrition and the ability to rehire?

MARTIN: Well, we're still old because the age discrimination laws impacted on us. It was just this year that we were able to roll the age of retirement back from 70 to 63. That's still kind of old for this business. But what else happened here in Chicago is that we kept eligibility lists up for so long, so that people would take the examination at 25 or 30 years of age, and by the time they got called they were 10 years older. Traditionally, what happens in Chicago is every time we put up a list for anything, it ends up in court. So by the time you exhaust all of your court challenges, which may take two or three years, and you finally get a list up, you don't want to go through all that again. So you have a tendency to leave that on the wall until it drops from old age. You're taking all of the policemen off that list, and that's why we got so old.

LEN: The Chicago Tribune called you a surprise choice when you were selected as Superintendent, and you leaped up by two ranks from deputy chief to become top cop. Was it uncomfortable at first for you to be the boss of those who at one time were your bosses?

MARTIN: No. I've been in the bullpen for 32 years.

LEN: The Tribune went on to say that one of the reasons you were selected was because you were considered a real streetwise, hands-on cop. Do you miss that kind of work?

MARTIN: Oh, and how. I sit in this office sometime and I drive the streets going home and I see situations, not criminal situations, but just things that if I were still in the beat car, like kids standing on the corner, and if I was still a street cop, you'd have to go. You'd have to give that corner up because five or six teenagers, even though they're not breaking the law, they intimidate people. Ladies refuse to go into restaurants, they refuse to go into grocery stores because they see these teenagers hanging around. If I were still on the street, they'd have to get out of this shopping mall. I just couldn't stand it. I do miss it. Did you see "Lethal Weapon"? Well, there was just one scene and I related to it. Danny Glover was a 50-year-old police officer with 25 years of service. He met his partner Mel Gibson for the first time, who looked like a street person and he had a gun. Danny tried to disarm him and he wasn't successful — he got knocked on his behind. While he's laying there, they introduce him to his new partner. They say, "This is your new partner," and he looks up from the floor at this guy and he said, "I don't need this... anymore." I wake up in the morning sometimes, thinking about the administrative duties, the problems in my neighborhood, and then I say to myself, "You know, I don't need this. I should be back in the street solving my problems in my little quadrant that I'm responsible for — and that's all." I like my job, but you get lonesome.

Upcoming Events

JULY

16-20. Tactical Team Operations II. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$500.

16-20. Fifth International Symposium on Criminal Justice Issues. Presented by the Office of International Criminal Justice, University of Illinois-Chicago. To be held in Barcelona, Spain. Fee (including round-trip airfare, hotel, meals) \$1,790.

16-20. Criminal Investigation of Occult & Cult-Related Crimes. Presented by Eagle International Network. To be held in Edmond, Okla.

16-20. Advanced Drug Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

16-20. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Nashville, Tenn. Fee: \$395.

16-20. Police Budgeting. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

16-20. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

16-20. Quality Supervision in Law Enforcement. Presented by the National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute in cooperation with the Denver Police Department. Fee: \$375.

17-18. Physical Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New York. Fee: \$375.

17-19. Occupant Kinematics in Vehicle Crashes. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$250.

18-20. Tactical Team Operations Management. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$295.

19-20. Executive/VIP Protection. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. Fee: \$375.

20. Interview & Interrogation Refresher Course. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$25.

23-24. Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. Fee: \$375.

23-27. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$395.

23-27. Technical Surveillance II. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee:

\$650.

23-27. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$365.

23-Aug. 3. Instructor Techniques. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.

24. Legal Liabilities & Rights of Peace Officers. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$10.

24-26. Symposium on Drug & Alcohol Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

25. Ethics in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$10.

26-27. Survival Spanish for Peace Officers. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$10.

30-Aug. 1. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$495.

30-Aug. 3. Advanced Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.

30-Aug. 3. Interviews & Interrogations for Drug Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

30-Aug. 3. Electronic Surveillance & Tracking. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

31-Aug. 2. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Norfolk, Va. Fee: \$495.

AUGUST

1-3. Implementing & Using the New UCR Incident-Based Reporting System. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center. To be held in Washington, D.C.

4. NRA Firearms Instructor Certification Course. Presented by David L. Salmon. To be held in Spring, Tex.

6-7. Interviewing the Sexually Assaulted Child. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

6-9. Psychological Profiling. Presented by IPAC Training Inc. To be held in Alexandria, Va. Fee: \$395.

6-9. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$650.

agement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$375.

6-10. Ohio Arson School. Presented by the Ohio Arson School Inc., in cooperation with the Ohio Chapter, International Association of Arson Investigators, the Division of the State Fire Marshal, and Ohio University. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$175.

6-10. Locks & Locking Devices I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

6-10. Advanced TEAM-UP Database Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

6-10. Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

6-10. Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.

6-17. Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$600.

7-10. 28th Annual National Fire, Arson & Explosion Investigation Training Program. Presented by the National Association of Fire Investigators. To be held in Schaumburg, Ill. Fee: \$315 (members), \$350 (non-members).

8-9. Counterterrorism Driving. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$615.

9-10. Drug & Narcotics Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Dover, Del.

9-10. Call-Taker/Dispatcher Telephone Interview Techniques. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Mobile, Ala.

9-10. Executive/VIP Protection. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Montreal. Fee: \$375.

13-14. Interviewing the Sexually Assaulted Adult Female. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Dover, Del.

13-14. Radios Dispatchers' Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

13-15. Security Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

13-15. K-9 Unit Management. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lawrenceville, Ga.

13-16. Video I: Introductory Surveillance Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

13-17. Search & Recovery/Routine Underwater Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.

13-17. Forfeiture & Seizure Methods. Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$400 (in-state officers), \$450 (out-of-state).

13-17. Problems for Law Enforcement Executives. Presented by the National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute. To be held in Safety Harbor, Fla. Fee: \$385.

13-17. Professional Mirkmanship: Sniper I. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$600.

13-17. Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.

13-17. Automotive Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.

13-17. Practical Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Indianapolis, Fla. Fee: \$395.

16-17. Interviewing the Sexually Abused Child. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Mobile, Ala.

16-17. K-9 Drug Detection. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lawrenceville, Ga.

18-19. Fire & Arson Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Florence, S.C.

20-21. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy.

20-22. The Reid Method of Criminal Interviews & Interrogations. Presented by IPAC Training Inc. To be held in Alexandria, Va. Fee: \$395.

20-22. Managing Your Detective Unit. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Alexandria, Va.

20-22. Inspection of Commercial Vehicles. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in

Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$300.

20-22. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Portland, Ore. Fee: \$495.

20-24. First Annual National Analysts' Training Conference/Workshop. Presented by the Florida Chapter, International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysis. To be held in Jupiter, Fla. Fee: \$225 (members), \$275 (non-members).

20-24. Criminal Investigation of Organ & Cult-Related Crimes. Presented by Eagle International Network. To be held in Pensacola, Fla.

20-24. Organizational Planning. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

20-24. Field Training Officers Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

20-24. Sniper/Counter-sniper Operations: Sniper II. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$600.

20-24. Special Operations Response Team. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$500.

20-24. Narcotic Identification & Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

20-24. Police Executive Development. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

20-24. Police Traffic Radar Institute. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

20-31. At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation/Traffic Homicide. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$575.

21-24. Recognition, Investigation & Prevention of Child Abuse. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$25.

22-23. Planning & Implementing 911 & CAD. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

Conference looks at anti-crack successes

Continued from Page 7

addict when she began the Harriet Tubman Empowerment Home in East Palo Alto, Calif. "It became evident to me that women who wanted to recover had no place to go; they couldn't depend on their families because often they were also addicts. They usually came up pregnant. It was a hell cycle."

The Harriet Tubman Empowerment Home offers a chance for women to break their addiction, receive prenatal care, and maintain care for their babies. About 20 women live there at any given time, and are allowed to stay up to five months. Many of them — up to 70 percent — have had brushes with the law and have had their children placed

in foster homes. But the home can intervene and have the child come to the facility to live with the mother, while still remaining a ward of the court.

"To date, we have had seven babies born drug-free," said Smith.

Sponsors of the anti-drug conference included Coretta Scott King, who heads the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolence, Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, California Assembly Speaker Willie L. Brown Jr., Rep. Ronald V. Dellums of California, and the actor Danny Glover.

Troopers get the drop on cars racing trains to crossings

Continued from Page 5

cially supplied a special train for use during the pilot project, and Mike Heyns, a trainmaster for Burlington Northern, said the railroad will continue to provide trains for use in the State Patrol operation because "it does a lot to enhance safety."

"I've noticed that since we started doing this, we haven't had so many accidents. That may be a fluke, but it does create awareness about railroad

crossing safety," said Heyns.

Heyns said the videotapes can be used as evidence if a victim decides to contest the citation, and State Police officials may use some of the footage in safety programs.

Three people have been killed so far this year in car-train collisions, while seven deaths were recorded in both 1989 and 1988, said Gus Horn, a spokesman for the Iowa Department of Transportation.

For further information

Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303 (305) 492-1810.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296 (409) 294-1669,70.

Eagle International Network, P.O. Box 40702, Baton Rouge, LA 70835 (504) 291-6394.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501 1-800-235-4723.

International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts, Florida Chapter, P.O. Box 52-2392, Miami, FL 33152 (305) 470-5500.

IPAC Training Inc., 1 Woodfield Lake, Suite 139, Schaumburg, IL 60173 (708) 240-2200.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128.

National Association of Fire Investigators, c/o Fire Seminar, Department NR, Suite 118, 2155 Stonington Ave., Hoffman Estates, IL 60195 (708) 885-8116.

National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K St., N.W., 2nd Flr., Washington, DC 20006 (202) 466-6272.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502) 588-6987.

National Criminal Justice Laboratory & Training Center, Attn: Jim Zapp, 444 N. Capitol St., N.W., Suite 606, Washington, DC 20001 (202) 624-8560.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (305) 776-7510.

National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute, P.O. Box 1715, Safety Harbor, FL 34695 (813) 726-2004.

Ohio Arson School Inc., P.O. Box 20569, Columbus, OH 43220.

Office of International Criminal Justice, University of Illinois-Chicago, 715 S. Wood St., M/C 777, Chicago, IL 60612 (312) 996-8420.

Pennsylvania State University, Police Executive Development Institute, 1102 War Hall, University Park, PA 16802 (814) 863-0262.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 Struth Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 876-1600.

Dr. David L. Salmon, 3310 Candlewood, Spring, TX 77388 (713) 288-9199.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75087-0707 (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 1-800-323-4011.

York College, Country Club Rd., York, PA 17403-3426 (717) 846-7788.

Law Enforcement News

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April 30, 1990

100 days in the saddle, still enjoying the ride



New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown sizes up the hectic start of his tenure as head of the nation's largest police force. On 1.

Street-smart administration

LeRoy Martin, a street-wise veteran cop, was a surprise choice as Chicago Police Superintendent in 1987. He's still full of surprises, as he shows in a special LEN interview. **On 9.**



Also in this issue:

Burden's Beat: Questions are being raised about the rush to judgment using DNA profiling techniques. **Page 5.**

Strides against 'genocide': Conferencees in San Francisco look at programs helping to stem the crack epidemic in black communities. **Page 7.**

Making The Case: Veteran prosecutor Stephen Goldsmith examines ways of smoothing "felony-filing friction." **Page 7.**

Forum: When it comes to suggestions of drug legalization, we must learn from history's lessons in order to avoid its mistakes. **Page 8.**

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